THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,539—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
13th Jan.	PERSIA	8000	......	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	......	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	......	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000	......	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	......	...
9th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	......	...
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
30th „	MARMORA	10500	......	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only. Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi	... 4500 ...	21st March 1912.
Umsinga	... 4500 ...	15th April „
Umzumbi	... 5000 ...	4th May „

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Feb. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Jan. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	10th Feb. „

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	11th Jan.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	12th Jan.	6 A. M.†	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	15th Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 11th Jan. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 10th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 25th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura" 3358 tons on or about 13th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

10th January, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville-dela Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Lerequier	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X.	4th July 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Oceanien	4132	Lerequier	26th Jan. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	23rd Feb. 1912.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd Jan. 1912
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. „
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. „
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st „ „
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May „
*Elysia	6381	A. Haigh	17th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June „

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※ CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin,
Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.) Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala. Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE......................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.......................£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.
ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose. Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°,	in	cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„	„	
Chester	125°	„	„	
Devoe's	125°	„	„	
Monkey	125°	„	„	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

PATENTED ABROAD. **"JOHA"** PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use. Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows:—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m =0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs. 8	8
	1 1-2 cc m =0, 6 Salvarsan	„ 10	12
"JOHA" for children	1 cc m =0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes	„ 10	4
	1 cc m =0, 2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes	„ 10	12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case	... ...	„ 4	8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
"JOHA" (Salvarsan) is injected in our premises.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the APOLLO BANDAR will be RESERVED, for public purposes, from 7 A. M. on the 10th January, 1912, on the occasion of the DEPARTURE from Bombay of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS.

This Order is made under Sub-section 4 of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 6th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that the following roads will be temporarily reserved for public purposes on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant from 10-30 A. M. on the occasion of the DEPARTURE of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS :—

Hornby Road,
Esplanade Road,
Apollo Bandar Road,
Lansdowne Road,
Strand Road,
Nowroji Furdunji Road,
Merewether Road,
Mandlik Road,
Ormiston Road,
Barrow Road,
Henry Road.

This Order is made under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902, with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 6th January, 1912.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, required by the O. and R. State Railway, during the 12 months from 1st April, 1912 to the 31st March 1913.

Tenders must be submited on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Manager, O. and R. State Railway, and will be received at his Office up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1912.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Indigenous Stores."

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store-keeper,
O. and R. State Railway.

Lucknow, Dated 6th January 1912.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHT ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1912 at 3-50 p. m., Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September 1911.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd January, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ld.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1911.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

"TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES."

TENDERS SUPERSCRIBED "Tenders for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES" are invited and will be received by the Manager, in his Office, at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1912, (at which date time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present), for Country Stores to be supplied for 12 months, commencing 1st April, 1912. The Stores will require to be delivered at one of the recognised North Western Railway, Stores Depot, but may be consigned from out Stations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The undermentioned are some of the items Required :—

Bags Gunny, Baskets of Sorts, Belting, Cane Rattan Chicks, Cloths of Sorts, Paulins, Ropes of Sorts, Bamboos, Bricks Fire, Brushes, Cane, Charcoal, Coir Loose, Coir Yarn, Durries, Handles, Beater, Hammer, Phowra &c., Khus Khus, Limestone. Whitewashing, Liners, Locks of Sorts, Lamps of Sorts, Hides, Leather Goods, Newar, Oils, Spanners, Twine, Lathies, Tins, Vessels Copper and Brass &c.. &c.

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture.

3. Lists of the articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Boards, at the principal Railway Stations, on the Western Railway, and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

4. Samples of the various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 21st February, 1912.

5. Earnest money, as prescribed in form of tender, must be remitted in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, whose receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

8. The acceptance or rejection of the tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, dated 5th January, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.	UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	24
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	58
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LOST.

THE Undersigned hereby informs the public that he has LOST the GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTE for Rupees One-thousand, bearing No. W A / 77 20950. Finder will be Rewarded.

LUXMON WASUDEO,
for BALAJI DHONDJI KALE,
Byculla, De Lisle Road, House No. 6.

9th January, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

ROYAL DEPARTURE.
10th JANUARY 1912.

THE PUBLIC are informed that unless invited to be present or holding tickets of admission, they will not be permitted to approach the Amphitheatre at the Apollo Bandar or its vicinity after 7 A.M.

Those invited or holders of tickets of admission are requested to take their seats at the Amphitheatre by 11-30 A. M.

All carriages from Malabar Hill and the west of the Island should come direct down Queen's Road and thence via Cooperage Road, Wodehouse Road and Lansdowne Road to the Amphitheatre.

The carriages of holders of Blue tickets (issued by the Undersigned) should pass down Lansdowne Road and drop their occupants at the barrier. They will then be parked in Naoroji Furdonji Road, Tulloch Road and Merewether Road (North.) The holders of Blue tickets will walk through the Gate in the barrier to the Reception Pavilion.

The Native Chiefs are advised not to bring their escorts with them as it will be impossible to allow them to take up positions near the Apollo Bandar.

Persons coming via Apollo Street should alight at the Museum Site after 11 A.M. and should walk thence to the Amphitheatre via Lansdowne Road. Their carriages will be parked in Apollo Street, Custom House Road and Elphinstone Circle.

The entrances to the Amphitheatre are numbered 1,2,3,4,5 and 6. Persons holding tickets for entrance No. 1 will be allowed through the barrier at the end of Lansdowne Road. Those for Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 6 should walk along Adams Street, to those entrances. Those for entrance No. 3 will enter the Amphitheatre direct from Lansdowne Road.

The Public attending on the occasion are requested to come as early as possible owing to the enormous amount of traffic that will pass down Lansdowne Road. They are also advised, when once their carriages have entered Lansdowne Road, to get out and walk to the Amphitheatre, in order that carriages may be driven round the end of Lansdowne Road as quickly as possible.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 6th January, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ARRANGEMENTS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS ON THE 10TH JANUARY, 1912.

IN consequence of the ARRIVAL of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES the KING-EMPEROR and the QUEEN-EMPRESS and HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, at Victoria Terminus, on the morning of the 10th January, 1912, the usual entrance to Victoria Terminus from Hornby Road will be closed to the public from 8 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. Passengers desiring to enter the Station during this period will do so by the road leading to No. 6 Platform.

2. The Booking Office at the Main Entrance will be closed from 8 until 12-30 hours. A temporary Booking Office for First and Second Class Passengers by through Trains and for Local Passengers will be opened near No. 6 Platform. Third Class Passengers by through trains as also Local passengers will be booked from the Market End Office.

3. On the 10th January the No. 4 Up Poona-Bombay Mail Train will leave Poona at 8 hours instead of at 7 hours arriving Victoria Terminus at 12-15.

4. The following Local Trains will NOT RUN on the 10th January, 1912 :—

From Victoria Terminus.	From Kurla.	From Thana.	From Kalyan.
H.M.	H.M.	M.H.	H.M.
8-40...... For Thana.	12-5 ......For Victoria Terminus.	10-51 ... For Victoria Terminus.	9-21 ......For Victoria Terminus.
9-30 ..... For Kurla.	13-26......For Victoria Terminus.		
11-47 ... For Kurla.			
11-10 ... For Kalyan.			

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 3, Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, 17th January, 1912, at 4 P. M. (S. T.) for the following purposes :—

1. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 29th Dec. 1911.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS, of the above Corporation are OPEN. for the inspection of the Shareholders, at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India for the construction and delivery to the Eastern Bengal State Railway of 150 Standard (5' 6") GAUGE IRON COVERED JUTE WAGONS 27' 7" long.

2. The quotations are to be submitted for supplying and erecting materials for:—

(1) Underframes complete with axle guards and all fittings, wheels and axles, axle boxes, buffers, draw gear, bearing, safety chain, draw and buffer springs and Vacuum and hand brake fittings complete, which will be supplied by the Railway.
(2) Body iron work including doors, windows, brackets and all fittings.
(3) Body roofing.
(4) Painting and marking.

3. The wagons should be completely constructed in the Contractors' yard and delivered at Naihati free of railway freight or other transit charges.

4. Delivery of completed wagons will be required at the rate of 10 wagons per week, commencing four weeks after supply of the wheels, axles, etc., from England.

5. Copies of specifications, forms of tender and agreement and tracings with full particulars of contract can be obtained at the office of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway on payment of Rs. 100 which will be returned upon receipt of a BONAFIDE tender; but not otherwise.

6. Tenders, which must be enclosed in sealed covers, should be superscribed "Tenders for wagons for Eastern Bengal State Railway" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Calcutta. They will be received upto the noon of the 1st February 1912.

7. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Calcutta, the 27th Dec. 1911.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4⅛ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
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If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

AT NOVELTY THEATRE, FORT.

TO-NIGHT,
At 10 to 11-30 P.M.

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PORTUGUESE CAVALRY,
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TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10TH AT 10 P. M.

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Last day for receiving PICTURES, THURSDAY, Feb. 22nd. For prospectus and particulars apply to

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
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Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..............................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG

IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper)..................................Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued dose not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN KINDER GARTEN NURSERY GOVERNESS, age 35 to 40, in a Native chief's family for a boy 2 years and five months old ; must be fond of children, used to higher society reference to English education, or Aucland School, Simla. For further particulars. Apply to Box No. 604, care of this Paper.

COTTON MILL MANAGER.

WANTED, for an up-country Cotton Mill a European of unexceptionable character as MILL MANAGER. Must have had a wide all-round experience and be equipped with a thorough knowledge of cotton and Indian conditions. Handsome salary would be paid to the right man. Applications will be treated in the strictest confidence, but unless they give full and complete particulars they will not be considered. Name salary expected and send copies only of testimonials as they will not be returned. No. 612, office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

ALL the LINEN and BEDDING, used by Their Imperial Majesties and Suite in the Royal Train, during the Royal Tour in India ; also all the Crockery, Glass &c., in the Royal Train, will be FOR SALE, at 50 per cent. reduction on cost price, after Their Imperial Majesties' arrival in Bombay, at 12 Noon, on the 10th January. The same can be seen in the Royal Train at Victoria Terminus. Intending purchasers should apply to

Major E. D. MONEY, C. I. E.,
Asst. Military Secretary to
H. I. M. the King-Emperor,
Government House, Bombay.

FOR SALE :—

9. 16 by 16 SINGLE-POLED TENTS at... ... ... Rs. 354 each
12. 12 by 12 SWISS COTTAGES at... ... ... Rs. 208 each
2. 12 by 12 HILL TENTS with Bath-rooms at... ... ... Rs. 104 each.

The Tents are lying at the Secretariat, Bombay. Apply

Major H. W. BERTHON,
Political Department, Secretariat.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, with or without basement accommodation. Lift E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO COLLECTORS OF CURIOUS AND WORKS OF ART.

AN UNUSUALLY INTERESTING AND RARE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINESE BRONZE-WARE AND PORCELAIN CONSISTING OF

Very rare and valuable hand chased large bronze kongs ; quaint incense burners, perforated and chisseled grotesque sacrificial and ceremonial vessels, old bronze and brass balls, rare specimen of famille verte, famille rose, sang-de-boeuf, blue and white, and three and five coloured porcelain of old periods, precious jade articles, snuff bottles artistic wooden carving, and a host of other porcelain and bronze and brass works of art,

Will be offered for sale
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
by the Undersigned
At their Sales Room,
21, Medows Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th and 17th January, 1912.

The sale to commence at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The goods are on view.

The bronzeware forms a special feature of the collection and attention of the connoisseurs may be drawn to the lots of large kongs and vessels like of which are seldom to be found in the city and have not been offered for public sale before.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th January, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram. in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong young horse, good stepper.

1 bay Arab horse, "Rose," winner of many races, about 14-2, fast and showy.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOPE MILLS.

Under instructions from Sir Cowasji Jehangir Baronet who has been autherised in that behalf by the consent decree dated 13th November 1911 in Appeals Nos. 2 and 12 of 1911 and suit No. 650 of 1908 and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decree Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Mill Premises on THURSDAY the 18th day of January. 1912 at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.) the Mill premises known as the Hope Mills together with all machinery &c as per following particulars :—

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground (held under a lease dated the 11th March 1893 and made between Damoderdas Tapidas and Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and the Hope Mills, Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from 21st October 1891 renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 128-12-0) situate on the west side of the De Leslie Road, Chinchpoogly in Parel in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by a measurement twelve thousand one hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Leslie Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of the G. C. Connaught Mill Company, Limited, and on or towards the North by the property secondly described and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 688, 690, New Nos. 12687 and 12690, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 1/2706, 1/2707 and 1/2708 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 224—$\frac{3}{49}$ and 1053 and Street Nos. 294, 295 and 58.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate on the West side of the De Leslie Road in Parel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Leslie Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamasji Lala but now of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on or towards the South by the property first described all which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue long with the other pieces or parcels of land belonging to the said Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others under Old Nos. 670, 688, 690, and 729 and New No. 12661 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 2250 and Street No. 298 together with the buildings, outhouses, edificies and other structures erected or standing thereon and also with all the Mills consisting of about 29000 spindles, engines, boilers, mechanical appliances therein and all fixed and moveable machinery pumps, implements, articles, tools and things and all preparatory machinery in about the property above described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th January, 1912.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY, AFTER BIDDING
farewell to Their Imperial
Majesties
THE KING-EMPEROR
and
QUEEN-EMPRESS
FINISH THE DAY WELL by
a visit to the
ROYAL EXHIBITION
of
OLD BOMBAY.
A
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
for
THIS SPECIAL DAY
has been arranged.

The most elaborate and magnificent series of surprising novelties and wonderful entertainments ever seen in ASIA.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JAN. 8.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 3-16		unchgd
3 do. Rentes ...	94 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	94		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 3-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 3-8	1-16	
do. in New York ...	55		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·23		unchgd
do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·86 3-4		
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c. 21st Sept	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 9-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-2		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	1-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4	1-8	

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—China selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Firm—Good business done.
Futures ... Steady
East Indian ... .
Manchester Firm with a good demand.
Total Sales ...10,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 2,500 ,,
Imports ... 21,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 5·31+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5·16	5·18	5·20	5·22	5·24
+08	+08	+08	+08	+08
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·27	5·29	5·30	5·30	
+19	+09	+10	+10	

New York official noon call March 9·38; May 9·53.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 55,000
Receipts at ,, last year ... 54,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 42,000
Exports to Continent ... 69,000
Spot Cotton— ...9·60 + 10
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·44+13
Futures—Month of May 9·59+13 } Advanced on favorable cables and on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ...9 5-16+1-16
Futures month of Mar. ... .
Futures month of May ... .
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Holiday New Orleans Future market.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37—1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Red Karachi ... .
Do Months— ... Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ...2,390,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs No Sellers—Firm.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ...Nominal—Firm.
Do. Months— ...

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ...36 3-4 unchgd. Jan.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 3-4 unchgd. Jan.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36 3-4 unchgd. Jan.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports—Nominal. ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ...48 1-2unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 1-4—1
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Done and Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 53 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done and Sellers

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-6—0-0-6 Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

The amended estimate of the South American linseed crop is 3,300,000 quarters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7quality). ... ... 14 3-8—1-4
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 4 1-2 buyers Quiet but steady. Jan.—Value—Firm.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ...... £ 74 3-4
Yellow Metal ...... d 6 11-16
Standard Copper G M B ...... £ 64 3-16
FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 12 6—Value
ARRIVALS—
"Trinidad" and "Massilia".
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 10 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Business restricted.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 14 8 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Feb.—Sellers.
Tone—Business moderate.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 19 7 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Apr-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Only small business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 15 6 —Value.
Months of Shipments ... Jan.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged only limited business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [9TH JAN. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
10 Boxes Sovs...	Rs. 7,50,000	Alexandria	Mercantile Bank
10 Boxes do	7,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank
249 Bars Silver..	4,50,000	London	National Bank
20 Boxes Sovs...	15,00,000	Sydney	do
12 Boxes Bulns.	1,51,416	Freemantle	do
Sovereigns ...	7,50,000	do	do
1 Box Rs......	5,550	Hongkong	Eastern Bank
43 Boxes Bulns	2,26,922	Freemantle	Chartered Bank
Sovereigns	30,00,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th & 7th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	43	51,439
B B and C I Railway ...	37	43,910

The Banks, markets and offices will be closed to-morrow owing to the departure of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing to-day, and the Banks are now closed until Thursday morning. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Feb.
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...137 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...183
Japan ,,	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 11-16 for Cash and the Settlement and during the morning gave way to 95 7-16. Only a small busines was done. Closing rates are as under, with buyers.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 6 0 } Buyers.
Settlement ... ... ,, 95 6 0 }

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 higher both for ready and for delivery in two months, the rate being 25 3-8 in both cases. New York was unchanged at 55. The market opened at 64 1-4 for ready bars, but has declined slightly closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23	15	0
Australian ,, ...	,,	23	15	6
Sovereigns ,, ...	,,	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	,,	64	3	0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,,	64	2	0
,, 2nd Settlement ...	,,	64	3	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The advance in the Home markets continues, but there is little change in the position here. Prices were slightly steadier on opening this morning, but later on were again easier. At Colaba exporters were sellers of Oomras for February delivery and a moderate business was done. Closing rates are as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry was moderate and prices were slightly easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	269	March
Good M G Broach	,,	259 1-2	,,
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	,,	260	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	,,	258	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	,,	254 1-2	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	252 1-2	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,,	244	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	234	,,
Fine M G Bengal	,,	244	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,,	234	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 5,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·14	5·16	5·17
—02	—02	—03
Apl-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·20	5·22	5·25
—02	—02	—03
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
5·26	5·27	5·28
—03	—03	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is easier for forward and there is little doing.

We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 13 0 0 B.T.
April.-May ... ,, 11 14 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is easier. We Quote:—
Brown Cawnpore ready... ,, 8 9 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ... Rs. 9 2 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... ,, 8 2 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 8 0
Ready White Gulburga ... ,, 55 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ... ,, 51 0 0
Black Kutni ... ,, 48 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ,, 57 8 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 6 0 B. T.
Forward ... Rs. 11 5 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0
Forward ... ,, 7 2 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... Rs 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 42 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady.
Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is Steady. We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 2 0 B. T.
,, Delhi A.-M. ... ,, 5 3 6 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,795
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	50 1-4

MILLS.

David	415
Kohinoor	747 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,685
Standard	1,140

PRESS.

New Mofussil	785

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	152
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	177
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,220
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 1-4

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar Patti	123
Tapti-Valley	520

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	13,420	bales
Wheat	8,889	cwts.
Linseed	523	,,
Rapeseed	20	,,
Gingellyseed	6,615	,,
Poppyseed	17	,,
Groundnuts...	14,671	,,
Castorseed	7,218	,,
Rice	14,205	,,
Myrabollams	4,045	,,
Cottonseed	20,304	,,
Mowraseed	131	
Gram	3,953	,,
Joowar	1,143	,,
Maize	7,391	,,

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 9.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest has been raised 1 per cent. The present rate is 7 per cent.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The markets re-opened to-day after a long succession of holidays, but there was not much doing. In the share market coal ruled firm Bengal Coal Company's shares were done at Rs. 700 and Minto at Rs. 20. Alliance Bank of Simla shares changed hands at Rs. 275 and Rs. 286. Government 3 1-2 per cent paper is quoted at from Rs. 95-5 to Rs. 98-1-

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 10th January.

38 Detail of Parades.

To-day Wednesday the 10th instant—The Battalion will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 10-15 a.m. for lining the streets on the occasion of the departure of Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, 20 rounds pouch ammunition will be issued on parade. Officers commanding Companies will be responsible for the collecting of all ammunition after parade.

Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Helmets. Medals to be worn.

Friday, the 12th inst.—All Buglers will parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m.

11.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m.

39. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows:—(For all Class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Thursday 11th inst. "E" Coy.
Friday, 12th inst. "D" Coy.
Saturday 13th inst. "C" Coy
Sunday, 14th inst. "G" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

40. Camp of Instruction—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 27th January to 3rd February, 1912.

The General Officer Commanding will make his annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday, the 3rd February.

41. Proficiency Class.—The Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Corps "A" team will play the Cheshire Regiment in the 2nd round of the Exhibition Hockey Tournament on Friday 12th inst. at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W.
BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, 10th January.

1. Parades.—The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Wednesday 10th January 1912, to take part in the lining of the streets on the occasion of the departure of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

Parade at Head-quarters at 10-30 a.m. Probable duration of parade two hours. Dress:—Khaki, and helmets, rifles with slings, side arms and pouch.

5. Parade—Saturday, 13th instant.

Nos 1, and 2, Companies 1 inch Aiming rifle practice from Middle Ground Fort.

Parade at Apollo Bunder, at 5 p. m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

6. Musketry.—Sunday, 14th instant.

Spoon competitions at Ghat Kopar.

Distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a. m.

7. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending 13th January.

No 1 Company Sergeant A A Spilling No 2 Company Sergt K D M Forbes.

8. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be started next week. Intending candidates for this examination are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant on or before Saturday 13th January.

9. Skill-at-Arms Competition.—This competition will be held during Camp and will consist of a written Examination. Only members below the rank of Sergeant are eligable to compete. Competitors can obtain details of the subjects they will be examined in and the necessary Text Books from Head-Quarters. Intending candidates are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

10. D R F Specialists.—A Mechanical Dial "B" Mark 11 is available for instructions at Head-Quarters to D R F Specialists every day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and on Wednesday mornings at 7-30 a.m.

11. Regimental Committee Meeting.—There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting on Monday 15th instant at the B V A Club at 7 p.m.

Business:—To discuss the arrangements for Camp.

12. Strength.—The undermentioned member having joined the corps is taken on the strength and posted as follows:—

No. 1432 Gunner A G Bazley, No. 1 Company No. 1 Sub-Division.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 10th January 1912.

The Squadron will parade as strong as possible to-day Wednesday, the 10th inst. to take part in the Royal Escort on the occasion of the departure of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

Rendezvous at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at the North end of Oval 11 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Review Order, White, Bandoliers, Waist belts, Carbines, Sword, Gloves will be worn.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN—December 6, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain P H Martin, 86th Carnatics, of a daughter.

ROE—December 15, at Ludhiana, the wife (nee Mackenzie-Kennedy) of Captain C Douglas Roe, 4th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure from Bombay of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress on H. M. S. "Medina."

Public Holiday.

Chamber of Commerce Balloting for a Chairman 10-30 a. m. to 4. p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions.—"Special Durbar Programme." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m; night session (Saturdays) 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "Compete not with persons who have means beyond your reach."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "China," with the English mails of the 29th Dec., left Aden at 4-30 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Ceylon Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday next.

OBITUARY.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Lalji Ramji, vice-president of the Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association at his residence in Bombay. Mr. Lalji was an old warehouseman and by his unexpected death, the Association has lost one of its best advisers.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of December, 1911, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 7,002, of whom 2,880 were males, 2,740 were females and 1,382 children. The average daily attendance was 226.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month of December the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,624. Among them the number of new admissions was 577, classified as stated: Bhattias 32; Vanias 101; Brahmins 105; Lohanas 25; other castes 314 and total 577. The average daily attendance was 84.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.—A meeting of the members of the Social Service League and other gentlemen will be held to arrange preliminaries and to appoint an executive committee in connection with the Social Service League Famine Relief Volunteer Corps, to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas's Hall, Girgaum.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Yesterday, at Fergusson Road, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Muktabai, aged 22, residing at Fergusson Road. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who worked in the Tricumdas Mill, left home on Friday, as usual to go to the mill. As she did not return home in the evening, a search was made for her by her relations, but without success. On Monday, her body was found floating on the surface of the water in a tank where she was in the habit of going to wash her clothes. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowing.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	........With Banners Waving......	Franke
Overture	....Le Domino Noir	Auber
a Bolero (Bell Solos	.......A'icante.....................	Hume
b Dance	......Le Filou Filou................	Clerice
Selection	...The Mikado.....................	Sullivan
Valse	........Love's Last Word..........	Cremieux
Selection	......Harry Lander's Songs...	Ord Hume
Idyll	...........The Glow-worm.............	Lineke

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours, and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water as at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jan.		h m	ft. in.	Jan.		h m	ft. in.
S	6	m	0 33	31 0	6	m	6 39	18 0
			0 27 a	27 9			0 18 a	14 1
S	7	m	1 16	30 11	7	m	7 27	17 7
			1 19 a	27 8			7 4 a	14 11
M	8	m	1 59	30 5	8	m	8 15	17 6
			2 10 a	27 2			7 51 a	16 2
TU	9	m	2 43	29 6	9	m	9 5	17 7
			3 3 a	26 6			8 40 a	17 9
W	10	m	3 28	28 4	10	m	9 58	17 9
			4 1 a	25 9			9 33 a	19 4
TH	11	m	4 14	27 2	11	m	10 55	18 0
			5 12 a	25 1			10 40 a	20 10
F	12	m	5 2	26 0	12	m	11 57	18 2
			6 39 a	24 11				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 6 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 13m	Sunset	6h 15m
,, 7 (Sunday)	,,	7h 14m	,,	6h 16m
,, 8 (Monday)	,,	7h 14m	,,	6h 17m
,, 9 (Tuesday)	,,	7h 14m	,,	6h 17m
,, 10 (Wednesday)	,,	7h 14m	,,	6h 18m
,, 11 (Thursday)	,,	7h 14m	,,	6h 18m
,, 12 (Friday)	,,	7h 15m	,,	6h 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Jan. 11th 2h. 12·9m. p.m.; New Moon, 19th, 4h. 40·0m p.m.; First Quarter, 27th, 2h. 21·4m. p. m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28·1m. a.m.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley.
Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite.
Beware of Imitations. :: ::

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY,
:: at all their Branches. ::

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

RIGHT OF WAY SUIT.

On the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by HargovandassVijbhukandass and others, trustees of the charity estate of the late Mr. Bhaidass Sakhidass against the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Secretary of State for India, claiming a right of way near Sion Station with damages and costs.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company and the Government Solicitor, represented the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that a portion of the Charity estate was on the west side of Sion Road; the Railway Company were originally the owners of the land adjoining this property, and prior to the construction of the railway, there was a right of way from and to the plaintiffs' premises across the land from and to Dharavi Road and that right of way since the railway had been constructed had been continued. At the beginning of February, 1910, the railway company wrongfully closed the gate, which had never previously been closed and through which the plaintiffs and other predecessors in title had always gone in exercise of the right of way and thereby obstructed the plaintiff's right of way as the land over which the plaintiffs claimed a right of way, was transferred to the Secretary of State; the latter was made a party defendant to this suited.

The plaintiffs, therefore, prayed for a right of way and damages.

The Railway Company, in their written statement, denied that prior to the construction of the railway there was a right of way and that this since the construction of the railway had been continued. They also contended that no such right of way could be acquired and enjoyed as an easement and as of right. Without prejudice to these contentions, they submitted that the wrong done to the plaintiffs, if any, might be adequately compensated in damages. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The Secretary of State, in his written statement, contended that there was no cause of action against him nor was he guilty of wrongful conduct. In other contentions, he supported the Railway company.

As the plaintiffs were not in a position to prove their right of easement for the last sixty years against the Secretary of State, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

SHORT CAUSES.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, among others, the following short causes.

In the suit brought by Samson Heckel againt David Solomon Pizarkar and others on an equitable mortgage, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Patelgand Ezekiel, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr.K. Dastur for defendants one to seven; the eighth defendant was absent. The plaintiff had advanced Rs. 8,290 to the first defendant. He did not ask for a personal decree against defendants 2 to 7, but for a decree as heirs of their father.

His Lordship passed a mortgage decree with interest and costs. By consent, the defendants were allowed six months' time for redemption.

TRANSFERRED TO LONG CAUSES.

In the mortgage suit brought by Kanayalal Jainarayan against Durgaprasad Ramgoolam and others, Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Inverarity for the third and fourth defendants.

The plaintiff was the mortgagee of certain property at Etawah; the first two defendants were the mortgagors while the third and fourth defendants claimed a prior mortgage. The other defendants claimed equity of redemption.

Mr.Kanga said that he had no objection to the suit being transferred to the long causes list as against the third and fourth defendants, but he was desirous of talking a decree against the other defendants, who did not appear and object.

Mr. Inverarity objected to such a course being adopted and said that his contention would be that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit. He therefore, submitted that the whole suit should be transferred to the long causes list.

His Lordship upheld Mr. Inverarity's contention and transferred the suit to the long cause list, and made costs costs in the cause.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

Charge against a Chief.

APPLICATION TO HIGH COURT FOR BAIL.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged C. W. King, his wife, and Khoja Mahomed Khan, the Khan of Hoti Mardan, the first two accused with abducting two young women, and the third with abetment. Mr. Arthur Gray, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended the third accused, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the first and second accused.

Mr. Sullivan informed the Court that he had to go through some documents, which he had just received and that some of the witnesses had not come down to Bombay. He therefore, applied for a further remand. He was, he said, in possession of reliable evidence, which led him to believe that the three accused had committed the offences, with which they were charged.

Mr. Gray applied for bail on behalf of his client. He said the Khan had surrendered himself as soon as he was informed that there was a charge against him. His client had been let out on bail of Rs. 15,000 by the Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Provinces, and he hoped the Court would respect the order of the Commissioner. Besides his client was suffering from heart trouble.

His Worship who said that in a case of this kind where the offence was non-bailable he was not prepared to release any person on bail, remanded the case till the 19th instant, and ordered the third accused to be kept under custody at his own residence and the first two accused in gaol.

APPLICATION AT HIGH COURT.

Just before the rising of the second division Appeal Court, Mr. Arthur Gray made an application for the release of his client on bail. The petition presented by him to the Court stated that the accused was a member of a distinguished family and was the Chief of Hoti in the North Western Provinces. He was recently honoured by the Government with the title of Khan Bahadur and was appointed an honorary magistrate for the Tehsil of Mirdan, and had received numerous certificates from several Viceroys and Governors. His son was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps and the accused had just returned from the Delhi Durbar, where he had been the guest of the Chief Commissioner of the North Western Provinces. He was a large land-owner and a man 70 years old. He was in extremely bad health and the Police Surgeon had certified that his heart was affected.

Mr. Gray, in arguing his application, said that apparently the facts connected with this case—he said apparently because a copy of the information had not been supplied to him—were that during last September or October his client's servants persuaded two girls to leave Bombay and proceed to Hoti. Nothing was done in the first instance against his client, but a warrant was issued for the arrest of two persons, a Mr. and Mrs. King. Subsequently, some sort of correspondence, confidential, of course, passed between the two Governments, because the impression then was that his client was a ruling chief. A few days later, however, the District Magistrate there, without calling upon the accused or without making any inquiry, issued a warrant against him and he was arrested on the 20th December and detained in custody, till the 27th idem. On the 26th counsel went to Peshawar and obtained an order from the Judicial Commissioner of that Court for the release of the accused on bail. Counsel next telegraphed to Bombay that his client would be willing to submit to the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court. Counsel had shown that order to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Counsell then came to Bombay to ascertain what proceedings were to be taken against his client. On learning that the police would charge him this day at the Police Court, counsel telegraphed to the accused to come down to Bombay, anticipating that the Magistrate here would allow him the same bail after seeing the order of a High Court.

Continuing counsel said that he understood that this Court took a very strict view as to interference with the discretion of a Magistrate. That should be so if the Magistrate was satisfied that there were reasonable grounds that the accused had committed an offence. In this case, it was the police, who said that there were reasonable grounds.

Apart from that there were very special circumstances in this case. The charge against the accused was not of abduction of girls under age, but of girls of full age by means of actual deceipt. That deceipt, they would presume, must have been practised by the first and second accused, and the only case against his client would be a case of abetment in as much as that the accused had been acting under his orders and making false statements. That was a very difficult thing to prove and the prosecution would have to lead a good deal of evidence to substantiate that story.

So, his first ground was that no reasonable ground had been shown at present for the belief that the accused had committed the crime. Then there was the question of delay. The accused was arrested on the 20th December and yet three weeks after, the police had not a tittle of evidence to be led against his client, a remand was asked for on very flimsy grounds and granted without the least inquiry. The Court would also observe that the proceedings were likely to be protracted as the prosecution had said that about thirteen witnesses from Mirdan and Peshawar were to be examined. In a case like this, the Court would consider the position of the man assailed. The Court would take it that the accused was not a person against whom such a charge could be lightly disposed of and he was sure that they would agree with him that it would be a disgrace for a man in his position to be put in jail.

Counsel next referred to the ill-health of the accused and then said that the accused had come here to take his trial as a gentleman of his own accord, though there was no process issued against him, he being very desirous of meeting the charge fully and putting an end to it once for all.

The Government Pleader, who was instructed to oppose thes pplication, said that notice of this application was served on the Public Prosecutor at 4 p.m.

Mr. Gray: Immediately after the order had been made, my Lords, I personally went to Mr. Nicholson and gave him notice of this application.

Mr.Rao said that the PublicProsecutor was awaiting instructions from Government as to the engagement of counsel.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar—I think the best course will be to take it first on Thursday.

Mr. Gray said he was in a very serious position personally, as he was obliged to leave Bombay that night. He appealed to their Lordships to allow the accused to remain on the same bail. He remarked that he was quite surprised at the line taken up by the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Justice Chandvarkar remarked that the Court would not interfere until they had heard the other side fully.

Mr. Justice Bachelor said that Mr. Gray might rest assured that none of his arguments would be forgotten nor would his case be pre-judged. The Court only wished to hear the other side.

The matter was then adjourned.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

A Kaira Pleader Charged.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing of the case was resumed in which Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, charged Pujabhai Someshwar Bhatt, a pleader of Kaira with spreading sedition. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. L. De'Souza, pleader, defended the accused.

Narsibhai V. Patel, cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that while he was being examined in the Court at Ahmedabad, some questions were put by the Court and some by an Inspector and he made statements of his own accord. At first he began to tell his own tale and then desired the Court to put him questions. He believed the statement he made before Mr. Chuckerbutty was true. He believed he was now in a position to tell the truth.

Mr. De'Souza said that as the witness had now been giving straight answers, the leave to cross-examine him as a hostile witness, should now be cancelled.

His Worship granted the application.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. De Souza. He said he was arrested by the Bombay Police at the Sabarmati Railway Station. He had been in gaol since the third day after the last hearing. On the last occasion he had said that the evidence he had given before Mr. Chuckarbati was not correct, and that what he had said at Baroda was true. He now said quite the opposite, because he believed what he was telling now was correct.

Mr. De Souza: How are we to put any reliance on what you say? What guarantee is there that you are telling the truth?

Witness: What guarantee do you expect me to give?

You have said you do not believe in God?—Yes.

Mr. De Souza: Why?

Mr. Nicholson objected to the question, which was disallowed.

Mr. DeSouza: Then whom do you believe in?

Witness: I believe in a lot of things. (Laughter.)

His Worship: Tell us some of them.

Witness: I do not believed in God as a creator, I believrd in nature, and in scientific religion.

The witness further said he had been in the Gaikwar's service, but had lately been summarily deported without being given any chance of offering an explanation.

Some more evidence was recorded, and the further hearing adjourned.

IMPORTING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Mr. Nicolo Nicolorie, with importing into Bombay 15,432 grains of cocaine of the value of Rs. 960. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kanga pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that on receiving certain information last Wednesday Mr. C. R. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs, instructed his subordinates to watch the movements of certain sailors. On Monday afternoon the accused was seen leaving his ship and going in the direction of the main gate. Subsequently, however, he seemed to have changed his mind, and instead of going towards the main gate he went in another direction. Preventive Officer, George Clarke, who, had been following him, then saw him talking to a native. The accused then left the man and went further, when Mr. Clarke followed him, and going up to him, asked him to what ship he belonged. The accused gave the name of the ship. The Preventive Officer wanted to search him, whereupon the latter said he would be ruined if he was searched. The accused was then searched in the presence of a 'panch,' when he was found in possession of the cocaine. His cabin was then searched and a piece of paper, containing traces of cocaine, was found.

The accused admitted possession of the cocaine but denied having imported it.

Mr. Wadia submitted that there was no evidence to prove importation. He asked his Worship to impose a fine only, even if the accused were convicted as he (the accused) was a gentleman and had a large family to maintain.

Inspector Gough said he had no objection to a fine being imposed upon the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default of the fine, to undergo four months' further simple imprisonment.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE STEALTHY APPROACH OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

No disease is more stealthy in its approach than kidney disease. That is why it is so dangerous; it may become deep seated before the danger is realised.

Therefore it is of great importance to recognise the warning symptoms, because in its early stage kidney disease is easily curable.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

Pain in the back is a sign of kidney trouble. So are gravel, sediment in the water, and other urinary disorders, headaches, languor, puffy eyes. These are well-known symptoms of kidney trouble.

As the kidney grow worse serious disorders set in, such as rheumatism, dropsy, sciatica, stone, etc.

These disorders arise from the urinous poisons in the blood, which weak kidneys are unable to take out. The impurities stay in the system so long as the kidneys are unable to filter them out.

If you would be well you must keep your kidneys well. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills act quickly and directly upon the kidneys and bladder, helping them to flush out the body's waste and impurities. This medicine is solely for the kidneys and bladder.

"One day I was taken with such a stabbing pain in my back that I fell helpless to the ground," says Mrs. E. Riley, of 147, Parchmore Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, England.

I could not move, and friends had to help me home. The doctor said I had sciatica and lumbago. I had to keep to bed for five weeks, unable to move without assistance.

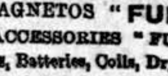
"Now, however, I am perfectly well, thanks to my using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They soon did me good, gradually removing every trace of the sciatica and lumbago. (Signed) Emma Riley."

Over a year later, Mrs. Riley said:—"I am still keeping well; my health is due to Doan's Pills."

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; all dealers.
DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER
gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER
for Baths, Lavatories, &c.
MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
"FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.



It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

Sole Agent, India:—D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

It Has Cured Others,
It Will Cure You.

A. N. Ransam, Mondoi, Wis., says: "I was unable to sleep or do my work properly, a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm was given me and after using it I was, to my surprise, very much better. I can now dress myself and can sleep well."

This is just an extract from a letter he sent acknowledging the wonderful results that this great Rheumatism remedy achieved. If you are suffering—don't delay a day—get a bottle of it to-day and very quickly you will find that it brings blessed relief.

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

Sold at Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritable weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors:

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Trautenfels, 2,932 tons, Captain F. Hupier, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain F. Logan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain C. W. Goode sailed on Tuesday for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia 2,480 tons, Captain G Belsito, will sail to-day for Kobe etc. with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

The steamer Baron Calmeny 2,503 tons, Captain R. J. Hey, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina......Capt A E M...Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence......Capt H H Bruce ......Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E Goodenough...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll....Capt M Culme-Seymour....Royal Navy
H M S Natal.........Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Perseus..........Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx......Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh......R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 9.

Assaye...............4359 Cockman...Shanghai...31-1...... P & O Co
Barrington Court...2834 Williams ....Captain
Barron Calmeny.........2583 Hey..................K N & Co
Euphorina ....2444 Stevens ....T M & Co
Gutenfels..........3501 Franziers...W & A Graham & Co
Gallia......555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Hellas....................849 Berg..............F F Campbell & Co
Kasara ....504 King ....M M & Co
Kilkerran...............2413 ....W & A Graham & Co
Landaura...............2457 Lina ......Calcutta...M M & Co
Malda.....................1250 Bamber......................M M & Co
Madura..................1273 Logan........................M M & Co
Nelios..........737 Cahon......Persian Gulf......The Arab Steamer Co
Onda..........5449 Redlock...Karachi...10-1...M M & Co
Oceana....................3507 Jones ....P & O Co
Palitana..................1934 McDiarmed ....M M & Co
Queenmoor...............2409 Dunn ....The Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Sahara	2665	Park	Genoa	9-1	J Mackimoth & Co
B	Markgraf	2325	Thle	Zanzibar	12-1	A Strandes & Co
C&B	Ula	3426	O'Sullivan			M M & Co
D&E	Trantenfels	2732	Hupcar	Calicut		W & A Graham & Co
G	Mohammadi	1251	Newby	Jeddah	8-1	B & P S N Co
M	Shah Ameer	2023	Brawes	10-1		Shah S N Co
N	Detmold	2816	Winter	Aberdeen	15-1	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1	Ischia	2480	Belsito	Kobe	10-1	R Line
2	Islami	1604	Goode	Mauritius	6-1	B & P S N Co
3	R Rubattino	2681	Piazzoni	Genoa	15-1	R Line
6	Imani	2979	Rosewaine	Dunkirk	20-1	J F & Co
7	Abidos	1937	Davies	Calcutta	10-1	Bo S N Co
	Bregenz	2386	Petris	Trieste	16-1	A L S N Co
9	Himalaya	3700	Gregor	Shanghai		P & O Co
12&13	Persia	4954	Haughton	London	13-1	P & O Co
15	Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	12-1	N Y Kaisha
16	Dumra	762	Morrison	Busreh		M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati......513 Esmail...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.............. 553 Mohmed ......10-1...Bo S N Co

M W D D

Alavi ....2324 Gray ....Bo & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander	From
9	Madura	Logan	Bushire, Jan 2

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Islami	Goode	Mauritius
	Saron Dalmeny	Hey	Calcutta
	Baronfels	Engelagk	Hamburg
	Avala	Canham	Mostyn Deep
	Firoose	Primrose	Calcutta
	Toronto	Pickering	Hull, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday :—
Steamer Ischia, Belsito, for Kobe, &c.
" Trantenfels, Hupier, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Veilos, for Persian Gulf.
" Northumbria, for Liverpool, &c.
a " Malda, for Persian Gulf, &c.
a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer Croxteth Hall, sailed from Liverpool on Friday the 5th instant outward bound and the same Co's steamer City of Agra, arrived at Suez on the evening of the 4th instant homeward bound.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 9.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—38 casks skins Enrico N Stein ; 75 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 137 cwts dry ginger, V Hurbhum ; 4,000 cwts barley and 300 cwts gram, Ralli Bros ; 12 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 10 cwts wax, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 58 cwts wild mace, G Sachedina and Co ; 2 bales carpets, S P Stavrides and Co ; 100 cwts cajoo, 18 cwts won, C G Mehta and Co ; 32 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 22 cwts fishmaws, A Chagla and Co ; 35 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 92 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 20 cwts fishmaws, 8 cwts animal hair, J M Rahimtoola ; 32 bales skins, A E H Mahomed ; 144 cwts oldrubber, A H A Shaiwalla.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 3 cases garnet stones, J M Saley Mahomed and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Sahara s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Detmold s—21,300 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Detmold s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co,

FOR ODESSA.

Bregenz s—105 cwts olibanum, R Damjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—200 bales cotton, 1,500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 450 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 14 chests opium, S Remnath.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Himalaya s—300 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla.
Ceylon Maru s—1,250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 58 cwts gum, 44 cwts colombo roots, M Abashbhai.

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Monkey Brand, 125 °	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 10th January, 1912.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

A recent issue of the Agricultural Journal of India contains two important contributions on the above subject, the former from the pen of Mr. Clouston, Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces and Berar, and the latter from that of Mr. H. Sampson, Deputy Director of the Southern Division of Madras. Mr. Clouston discusses cotton cultivation in his district from an economic aspect. He shows that during the last forty years the area under cotton in that district has increased from two million acres to four and a quarter, the increase being largely at the expense of wheat and millets. The rapid extension has been, in no small degree, due to improved railway facilities which have been introduced in the last half century. Previous to that time the Central Provinces and Berar were almost inaccessible. The cost of transport exceeded half the value of the cotton, which loss occurred for the cotton was eaten by the bullocks drawing it, quantities were stolen by the drivers and much was damaged by dust. Its dirty state was complained of by the buyers and there was little inducement to the cultivator. The middleman adulterated the produce and there were no European agents in the provinces to set the standard of honesty in the trade. The exporter who was directly interested in getting cotton of good quality was stationed in one of the big marts and never came in contact with the producer, who, therefore, remained in ignorance of his requirements as to quality. The first real attempt at improvement in Berar and the Central Provinces dates from 1866 when Mr. Rivett Carnac was appointed Cotton Commissioner and introduced foreign staples, improved the indigenous seed and generally watched over the industry. Since then the long stapled cotton has gradually improved though there were frequent sets-back ; gins and factories sprang up one after another and the control of the trade tended steadily towards Indian hands, the pioneer European firms dropping out one after another. The next important attempt at improvement dates from 1904, when the Government of India, in response to an appeal from the British Cotton-Growing Association, urged provincial Governments to take up the question. And two years later a scheme, based on scientific and economic lines, was adopted. The different races were classified and plant to plant selection was started in the case of each. Exotic varieties were fairly tried and field experiments were started, designed to ascertain the relative values from an economic aspect, of these and of the indigenous cottons.

In the past, Mr. Clouston concludes too much stress was laid on the improvement of the quality of staple as opposed to quantity. In the absence of accurate knowledge as to the outturn per acre, ginning percentages and relative values of the lint of the different races grown, the methods of improvement adopted were largely based on the requirements of Lancashire mills. What was good for the ryot was lost sight of. But further experience changed all that. Many buyers, it seems, never look at the length of the staple at all; those who do, pay more attention to such good qualities in the lint as freedom from dirt, bulk, colour and a high ginning percentage than to length of staple. To get full market value for a long stapled cotton in India it must be sent to an agent who has a special purpose for lint of that class. The grower seldom has the business acumen to do this and therefore loses heavily when he grows a cotton of superior staple ; but even if the full market value were paid it would be exceedingly hard to find any long-stapled cotton that would compete with "rosea," which gives a heavy yield of cotton of a kind which is much in demand. In those provinces arrangements were made by the Department of Agriculture to collect and sell the long-stapled cotton grown to the Empress Mills, Nagpur. Though the prices paid compare very favourably with the valuations of the same cottons in Manchester it is found that, even after working these rather troublesome commercial arrangements in the interests of the grower, "rosea," on account of its yield and very high ginning percentage, is easily the most profitable variety for the cultivator to grow. It is certain, however, that large quantities of long-stapled cotton which Lancashire requires, could be grown in the Central Provinces and Berar should the prices paid for the lint prove remunerative to the grower. At present they do not, except under very special conditions and export "banri" at present prices would prove a comparatively heavy loss. Improvements can still be made, but Mr. Clouston is emphatic in the assertion that of the exotic varieties of cotton grown "buri" is by far the most promising. It is comparatively early. It is moreover immune to wilt disease and therefore meets a distinct want in that part of India, where owing to continuous cropping with cotton this disease is in places becoming serious.

Mr. Sampson's treatise deals with the introduction and spread of Cambodia cotton in the Madras Presidency, which he holds to be one of the most striking instances of how readily the ryot will take up a new cultivation, if once he is satisfied that it pays him to do so. This is the more remarkable as though the indigenous cotton has always been essentially a rain-fed crop of the black cotton soil, Cambodia cotton, if it is to pay has to be grown as an irrigated crop on heavily manured soil. Cambodia, which closely resembles American upland, is much hardier and more vigorous and gives a stronger and fuller lint than either newly introduced American or acclimatised Dharwar American. Its cultivation is rapidly extending and the plant is displacing good paying crops like chillies and tobacco; but Mr. Sampson thinks it necessary to warn cultivators that there are certain dangers ahead which, if possible, should be guarded against. One is that Cambodia cotton being an irrigated crop, it can be sown sooner and left on the ground longer than the ordinary country cotton, and now the land is no longer free from cotton from July till September, which break did much to keep cotton pests in check. Another danger is in the mixing of country kappas with Cambodia, and unless buyers protect themselves against this by concerted action, this mixing is bound to increase when the ryot benefits more largely in the higher value of the cotton and the reduction in value from mixing will ultimately be more felt by the ryot than by any one else.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE DOMINIONS. THE building of new offices of the Commonwealth of Australia in London has given rise to a striking suggestion, which despite some difficulty, which may stand in its way, is deserving of more than cursory consideration. The Australian offices are to be built upon a portion of the famous Aldwych island site, about which we have heard so much since London's recent improvement schemes. It has now been mooted that the whole of the Aldwych island site might be acquired, and the remainder utilised for buildings which would contain the offices of Canada, New Zealand and South Africa. Thus on one of the finest sites in the Metropolis there would be a collection of handsome buildings, which would typify Imperial power and commerce, and would be of commercial advantage to everyone of the Dominions. At the same time, their nearness to each other would be not only a convenience to themselves, but a convenience to the commercial community of London. How such a suggestion may be received by the other Dominions it is impossible to say. They have on occasion shown a distinct reluctance to spend money on Imperial schemes, especially if they seem to savour at all of sentiment, but the fact that Australia is ready to spend as much as £600,000 for her building should be some evidence that it is a profitable investment. Of this amount the building itself will cost over £200,000 and from illustrations showing its ultimate appearance, which have already reached India, it will be a very handsome edifice. It will be on that portion of the Aldwych site which faces the Strand, and the Commonwealth Government probably feel that the lengthy time, which their negotiations with the London County Council has occupied has not been entirely wasted, now that these negotiations have had such a fortunate conclusion.

A COALLESS FLEET. THE United States Naval authorities have entered upon a great development in the matter of marine propulsion ; and two battleships that have just been laid down will be unique vessels of their size and power in that they will be driven by means of oil and will carry no coal. These ships will not be fitted with turbines, but will have reciprocating engines of a new type, which, it is calculated, are about 30 per cent. more economical at cruising speeds than turbines, and cost about the same to turn at high speed. The machinery designed for these two battleships marks, it is claimed, a distinct advance over any previous machinery in America or any other country. As compared with the new United States battleship "Delaware," of equal power, the machinery weights in the boiler compartments have been reduced by 300 tons, or about 30 per cent. The length of the space required for boilers has been reduced by one-half, and the fire-room force is one-half that required for the "Delaware." The tactical qualities of the vessels have been improved by diverging the shafts from aft forward, this being made possible through a radical change in the arrangement of engine-room auxiliaries. Each main engine will be fitted with two condensers, instead of one, as heretofore, and provision is made for running on one condenser. By reducing the weights in the boiler-rooms, it has been possible greatly to increase the armour protection of these battleships, and the boilers will be grouped under one funnel, thus clearing the upper deck and improving the arc of train of the turrets. As fighting units, the new ships will be considerable factors. Each will mount ten 14-in. guns—throwing a shell of 1,400 pounds—and twenty 5-in. quick-firers. The authorities claim to be abundantly satisfied with the result of a long series of tests and experiments, and profess to believe that they have reached the point from which they can view a Naval fleet in efficient work without coal fuel.

THE UNION JACK CLUB. THE boxing on the Oval on Saturday night may not have been entirely satisfactory from the point of view of the sport, but judging from the remarkable crowd present within the enclosure we should imagine that the fund designed to assist in the establishment of a branch of the Union Jack Club in Bombay will be considerably augmented. From this point of view alone the promoters of the venture are entitled to much congratulation, although as we know successful effort on behalf of a good cause is sufficient reward in itself. We understand that the expenses in connection with the event were kept down to the lowest possible level : that the Committee were sportingly met by the officials of the Western India Football Association, who lent and erected their own stands for the occasion, and that all the workers were honorary in the best sense of the word, even to the extent of paying for their own tickets of admission. We mention these facts not because we have been desired to do so but rather that they may prove an example and thus win for the Club some measure of public support. The institution is intended to assist soldiers and sailors in this city, where, particularly for the unattached man, temptation and risk lurk round every dark corner. We hope and believe this view will prevail with many who hitherto have taken little interest in the Institution, and that such will communicate with General Swann with a view to eliciting information, and ultimately to according practical assistance.

LORD INCHCAPE left Madras on Monday for Cocanada and Waltair, accompanied by Messrs. A. R. Anderson and W. B. Wright, Agent and General Traffic Manager, respectively, of the M. and S. M. Railway.

MR. H. H. SPARKES, Excise Commissioner in Mysore, is seriously ill at the West End Hotel.

MR. CLARK will officiate as Chief Engineer and P. W. D. Secretasy to the Oovernment of Burma vice Mr. White who is retiring from the service.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR C. T. MAHON, Commanding the Lucknow Division, is proceeding this week to Dibrugarh, whence he may visit the Abor country.

THE Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in India is, at present, gleaning information regarding the various possibilities of Southern Tennasserim.

THE *Pioneer* states that the allotment fund for the Railway Budget of 1912-13 will probably be 13 1-2 crores, and that for irrigation 2 3-4 crores.

OWING to the indisposition of Sir John Jenkins, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will preside at the Imperial Legislative Council meeting to-day. Sir John had a sharp attack of fever on Monday afternoon, but is now much better.

THE Talukdars of Oudh on Monday, gave a successful and largely attended garden party in honour of Sir Leslie and Lady Porter who leave India shortly on retirement.

A PRESS Communique states :—" With reference to the Press Communique, dated the 20th September, 1911, the Government of India have decided that the concession rates for freight on consignments of fodder referred to therein should be made applicable from the 4th January, 1912, until further notice to all consignments of fodder booked to the Broach station in the Bombay Presidency."

THE Punjab Government have suggested that in the case of occasional short time visitors to Simla, the conservancy tax of Rs. 2 per person should be reduced to a toll of one or two annas per head. The Simla Municipal Committee do not regard the suggestion as practicable. Apart altogether from the cost of collection, the Committee probably consider that the provision of good water supply, good sanitation, good roads and lighting, fully justify the charge of Rs. 2 and that most visitors to Simla, whether on pleasure or business, can afford it.

The Banquetting Hall, Madras and grounds of Government House, Mount Road, presented a picturesque and brilliant aspect on Manday night, the occasion being the State Reception. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael escorted by the Body-guard arrived in a carriage punctually at 9-30 p. m. and a guard of honour of the 2nd Leicestershire Regt. saluted them. Their Excellencies passed through the line of troops arranged on the staircase to the Banquetting Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated by electric lights. The hall and the verandahs outside were crowded with gentlemen and ladies, both European and India. As their Excellencies moved to the dais the Governor's Band played selections of music. After a few minutes spent in conversation the guests went upstairs, and witnessed a musical ride and torchlight tattoo by members of the Governor's Body-guard. The Reception concluded at midnight after a pyrotechnic display.

IT is reported that after the signature of the Franco-German Agreement, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Minister, sent his photograph to M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, with the inscription in French :—" To my amicable friend and terrible enemy." M. Cambon returned the compliment, but the inscription on the photograph he sent, was :—" To my terrible friend and amiable enemy."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 22.

PROMISING ATHLETIC MATERIAL.

Experts are keeping their eyes open for likely Olympic Games candidates and several promising runners have been spotted recently. A Birmingham cyclist named F. J. Bridge accomplished many smart things on the running track last Summer, and he was hailed as a coming champion by several good Judges. He was strongly fancied to win the Midland five miles Novices cross-country race at Rugby on Saturday, but he caught a Tartar in S. E. Greenway of Banbury, who beat Bridge by 24 secs. Assuming that Bridge ran up to form, this makes the winner to be real "hot stuff" and his next performance across country will be awaited with interest. Third place in the race went to another promising athlete, S. Atkins filling the position. He was down as a reserve on the Small Heath Harriers team and to gain a place in a field of 210 runners was no small feat for the youngster.

TEMPERAMENT.

The Wells vs. Storbeck match and the big billiard matches concluded on Saturday, demonstrated the importance of the proper temperament in sports. Many of my readers can no doubt recall athletes who looked to be great champions on their trials, but who failed in the actual contest. On the other hand, some athletes have the ability to rise to the occasion and do a bit better when the importance of the event demands it. Of modern athletes, the writer would signal out M. W. Sheppard as a splendid example of the latter school, as all who recall his determined races at the last Olympic Games will agree.

INMAN'S FINE FINISH,

Turning to recent happenings, M. Inman demonstrated that he is a champion battler against adverse circumstances during his match with Reece. From being nearly 1,500 points in arrears, he gradually drew up until he was only 95 points behind when the play on the final day opened. Reece again drew away and was 497 in front at one stage of the afternoon session. It was then that Inman rose to the occasion by making a fine break of 260, whilst he made 893 points in the evening to the 378 by Reece, literally winning on the post by 289 points.

STEVENSON V. GRAY.

The Stevenson V. Gray match did not produce anything very sensational, Gray's best exhibition being on the last day but one, when he gained what looked to be a winning lead, Stevenson's break of 344 on the final day was a good effort, but Gray at once responded with 264. The last session was colourless, both players being right off their game, the end coming with the young Australian 636 in front. Both players were handicapped during the game, Gray having to visit a dentist, whilst Stevenson was suffering from a mild attack of influenza, so that their failure to do much of a remarkable character is perhaps understandable. Allowing for all, however, the match seems to show that neither player is so well fitted in regard to temperament to contest a big money match as Inman.

THE BIG BOXING MATCH.

Coming now to the Wells V. Storbeck boxing match at the National Sporting Club on Monday, it must be confessed that many people were disappointed. The South African demonstrated that he was plucky and strong, but his science was crude. Wells showed a great lack of enterprise and when Storbeck apparently deliberately left himself open to be hit, the Englishman failed repeatedly to seize the chance. It certainly looks as though Wells is singularly lacking the temperament to make a great champion, and aggressiveness is not his forte. When he knocked our Iron Hague he looked scared to death until the Maxborough man came round, and on Monday, when Storbeck was standing before him in a dazed condition he stayed his hand. A mild genial disposition is to be admired in ordinary walks of life, but when an athlete enters into any competition, he should be unflinching in his determination to win. It is much to be feared that Wells will not restore England to top place in the heavy-weight boxing world. Apart from his lacking the real "fighting spirit" he does not possess the bodily strength to hit very hard, or the stamina to stay through a long encounter. He looked weaker than Storbeck in the sixth round, mainly through his own exertions. Just when matters looked none too bright for him he woke up and with a few straight lefts and a couple of right swings. sent Storbeck to the floor. The latter got up in nine seconds, and a moment later the gong announcing the end of the round (the tenth) which saved him. Storbeck was soon in distress on resuming but Wells lacked the power to end matters, though after landing about a dozen blows on his helpless rival, Storbeck sank to the floor in a dazed condition and failed to respond to time.

It looked as though Wells was stale and overtrained and it would do him good to give up training for a time and put in six months' work on a farm or in a blacksmith's shop.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

The efforts of the Blackpool officials to increase the popularity of steeplechasing by holding meetings in the Summer were frowned down on by the Jockey Club, but it is pleasing to be able to announce some efforts to improve matters in another direction. The Liverpool executive have decided to increase the value of the Grand National from £3,000 to £3,500 in addition to the usual trophy worth £125. Penalties have also been abandoned and the alteration may do good.

Some little wagering on the Derby of 1912 has already taken place, but it would be silly to pay too much attention to the quoted odds. Some genuine bets have been booked however, one big merchant having laid £600 to £400 against Lomond and White Star coupled. Bearing in mind how Winter favourites often fail, the odds are not too generous. To those of my readers who like to take a long chance, I would suggest that Montrose 11, trained in France, and the property of Mr. Vanderbilt may prove capable of beating the best of the English candidates.

A NOTED TRAINER.

Sam Darling, the noted Backhampton trainer can do something besides sending out prize winning race horses. At local fairs in Wiltshire lately, he has been scoring heavily with his sheep, no fewer than five prizes falling to his share at the recent Calne fair. W. A. Higgs, the Beckhampton jockey, who lives at Calne, also won a second for fat beasts. The historical Wiltshire town, so rich in connection with events long before the Roman invasion of Britain, is perhaps better known to some of my readers for something far more prosaic. This is the bacon curing factories there, which have made Wiltshire bacon famous all over the world, and the fact of the town being the birth place of the athlete who is generally considered the greatest runner the world has yet produced.

FOOTBALL,

The Amateur Football Association has offered to place its members at the disposal of the Football Association for the purpose of the Olympic Games. This is a real sporting offer, and if the F. A. will meet the advance, it may lead to the healing of the split between the rival factions, as well as improve our chances at the Stockholm festival.

Few men have done more for "Soccer" than W. M. Gregor who died at Birmingham on Wednesday. The deceased was known as the Father of the League. Twenty-three years ago he sent out a circular inviting Aston Villa, Bolton Wanderers, Blackburn Rovers, West Bromwich Albion and Preston North End, to support a scheme to compell clubs to play home matches. This was really the start of the League Championships, which have done so much to popularise Soccer.

The sensation in the League championship matches on Saturday was the great win of Newcastle United on entertaining Aston Villa, Higgins, Hibbert, Rutherford, McCracken, Stewart and Hay all scored for the home side, but the Villa men could only get through their rivals' defence twice.

With prominent teams in Bradford City, Tottenham Hotspur, Middlesbrough and Blackburn all failing, the Newcastle men have established a good lead (4 points) in the table.

Another big fixture on Saturday was the Southern League match between Northampton and Swindon, the success of the former, (4-0) coming as a bit of a shock to the Southern champions, who now only lead Queens Park Rangers by a single point.

RUGBY.

The Devon players are making strong efforts to again win the Rugby County Championship. Following wins over Somerset, Gloucestershire and Cornwall, they polished off Hants to the extent of 16 points to 10. Their next "hurdle" will be the East Midlands, and success in that match will entitle the Westerners to meet the winners of the Northern group in the final of the competition.

The overwhelming success of the English side against the Northern team in the International trial at Liverpool on Saturday is further proof that the selectors have got a fine side together. Providing R. W. Poulton of Oxford is fit to take his place in the three-quarter line for the first of the Internationals, England's chance will be good.

CRICKET.

Home cricketers are naturally disappointed at the result of the first Test match in Australia, but everyone is hopeful that we shall yet win the rubber. With Hitch in the team, and Hearne bowling at his best, it would be reasonable to expect that the Australians would find run getting more difficult. Our men will also be more used to the attack, of which the googlies of Dr. Horden are the main stay. His twelve wickets for 175 runs in a high scoring game is a fine first appearance in a Test. It has only once been equalled, viz. in 1890 at the Kennington Oval, when Martin of Kent dismissed a dozen Australians for 102 runs. The Australian win evens up the score, England and Australia now claiming 35 victories each in Test matches.

IN GENERAL.

J. Sullivan of England and G. Carpentier of France have agreed to contest a boxing match at Monte Carlo early in the New Year.

An international hockey match in Paris during the week ended in the Paris team beating the English team by 7 goals to 4.

English competitors almost swept the board of prizes at a recent hill climbing competition for motor cyclists in France, A. J. Morehouse being first with a speed equal to 63 miles per hour.

"I would have everyone prepare for war to ensure peace." This was what Lord Roberts said when presenting the prizes to the English boys who won the Imperial Rifles Shooting Trophy for schoolboys at Bisley during the Summer.

The report of the Henley Regetta stewards for 1911 is satisfactory, the flag scheme having yielded £271 whilst the total receipts for the year are £3,155. Next year's regatta will be held on July 3, 4, 5, and 6.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The following officers of the Indian Army have been permitted to retire from the dates shown :—Major General R. B. Adams, 1st December, 1911, Major J. D. Sillery, 76th Punjabis, 5th February, 1912.

Major J. R. Stansfeld from Inspector of Steel, Sheffield, is posted to No. 78th Company Royal Garrison Artillery at Rawalpindi.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Captain H. McC. Lambert, 1st Dragoons.

Lieutenants M. Stagg and C, Dunhill, Royal Engineers, are placed under orders for a tour of duty in India, and will embark about the 29th February next.

Capt. C. McC Burden, R. A., is posted to the Home Establishment on vacating his appointment in the Ordnance Department.

Major G. A. F. Sanders, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, Army Headquarters, is appointed a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Poona Division.

NEW INDIAN COINAGE.

The following Press Note has been issued :—

The King-Emperor has been pleased to order the issue of a new rupee, bearing His Majesty's image and superscription. The new rupees are being issued at the Government Treasury, and, in common with all existing rupees, are legal tender throughout the country.

In order that people may not be deceived by false imitations, purporting to be the new rupees, the following description of His Majesty's new rupee is published, so that it may be easily identified:—

On one side is the image of the King-Emperor, wearing the Imperial crown. His Majesty is shown as wearing the collars of the two Indian Orders, the Star of India and the Indian Empire. On the lower of the two collars, that of the Star of India, will be seen the figure of an elephant, which is the ancient symbol of kingliness in India. Round the edge is the superscription in English "George V King-Emperor."

On the other side, in the centre are the words in English "One Rupee, India" above, and the year of coinage, with the words "One Rupee" in Persian below. In the ornamentation will be seen at the top and bottom, a lotus, the emblematic flower of India, and, on either side, a rose, a shamrock, and a thistle, the emblematic flowers of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

The new small silver coins are of the same pattern as the new rupee ; and the same effigy of the King-Emperor has been placed on the new bronze coins and the one-anna nicked piece.

All the coins have been manufactured in India.

A Special Army Order just issued gives the text of a Royal Warrant, "approved by the Counsellors of State on behalf of his Majesty," establishing a new rank of pioneers in the Royal Engineers, with increased pay. A trade test will be imposed for the new rank, and engineer pay at the rate of 6d. a day will be issued to all Sappers who pass the test on enlistment. Engineer pay at the rate of 2s., 1s. 8d., and 1s. 4d. will be granted to warrant non-commissioned officers, and Sappers of approved trades who show that they have attained the necessary standard of proficiency in their trade.

THE CHINA REVOLUTION.

RENEWAL OF WARFARE IMMINENT.

Murder of an English Ex-Missionary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, JAN. 8.

The armistice has not been renewed, and the negotiations are at a deadlock. The Government expects, and hopes, that the Revolutionaries will move northward, and thus give an opportunity for a pitched battle, as owing to want of funds the Government is unable to send southward a sufficient force to secure victory.

The merchants at Tientsin complain that the Imperial troops are needlessly side-tracking goods traffic, and declare that the foreign trade of Tientsin is imperilled.

PEKING, JAN. 8.

Russia has notified China that the latter must recognise the independence of Outer Mongolia, as far as internal affairs are concerned under the dignitary of the Lamaite Church, who was recently proclaimed an autocratic Sovereign at Urga. Russia will assist the Mongolians in the maintenance of order, and will construct a railway from Kiatka to Urga.

Henceforth China will not be allowed to maintain troops or colonies in Outer Mongolia, but its external affairs will be permitted to remain in China's hands.

China has not yet replied.

SHANGHAI, JAN. 9.

An Englishman named Felgate, an ex-missionary, has been murdered by robbers at Makanshan, Che-Kiang, where he was storekeeper.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHEME.

Support of the Navy League.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Mr. Churchill's memorandum, dealing with the Naval War Staff, has been cordially received in Service circles.

The Navy League warmly supports the scheme, and says it will greatly assist the consolidation of Imperial Defence, and bring it to a higher level than it has ever reached.

The Maritime League also welcomes the proposals, but says the War Staff must possess authority in strategical matters.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Lord Haldane, speaking at Edinburgh, yesterday said a scientific scheme for defence had been evolved by the greatest military and naval minds of the country, and that it made invasion impossible. The Naval War Staff was the final step in the finest defence scheme in the world.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

M. Mornard's Commission.

TEHERAN, JAN. 9.

One member of M. Mornard's Commission has already resigned.

The Regent has decreed that all orders and documents must henceforth bear M. Mornard's signature, but the language of the decree appears to indicate that M. Mornard's appointment is not intended to be permanent.

The *Times*, commenting to-day on the Commission, considers that it is an evasion of Anglo-Russian demand for appointment of foreign successor to Mr. Shuster and desires to know the names and qualifications of members of the Commission.

The paper concludes the article with a reference to the troubled state of South Persia and says that should the situation not improve very speedily, it may be necessary to consider whether immediate occupation of the harbours of the gulf may not be imperative in the commercial and political interests of Great Britain.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, JAN, 9.

The Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has submitted to the Premier and the Minister of Labour, resolutions protesting against the relaxation of immigration regulations, with a view to permitting the entry of the wives and children of Hindu settlers.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The death is announced of Doctor Sophia Jex-Blake.

[Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, M. D., late attending medical officer of Edinburgh Dispensary and College Hospital for Women and Children and Dean of Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, and Lecturer in Midwifery, was born in 1840, the youngest daughter of Thomas Jex-Blake, Proctor of Doctors Commons and Sussex Square, Brighton. She took the Mr. D. degree from the University of Bern in 1877. She became Licentiate in 1897 and Member in 1880 of the Irish College of Physicians. She travelled on the Continent and in America to inspect education of girls; in 1866 began to study medicine in Boston, U. S. A., under Dr. Lucy Sewall; returned to England 1868; in 1869 matriculated in Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh; not being allowed to complete studies and take degree, brought an action with others against the University of Edinburgh in 1872, which action was practically gained before Lord Ordinary Gifford, but on appeal, the decision was reversed by the bare majority of the whole Court of Session, 1873; in 1874 she left Edinburgh, and founded the London School of Medicine for Women; in 1878 went to practise in Edinburgh, where she opened a Dispensary for Women and Children in 1878, and Cottage Hospital in 1885; in 1886 founded the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, which the University of Edinburgh recognised for graduation in 1894. She retired from practice in 1899, and returned to her native Sussex.]

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

Mine Owners' Truculent Attitude.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Without awaiting the result of the Shipping Conference on the question of discharge notes, the men at Sunderland and elsewhere have struck, without giving notice. The trouble arose through the masters refusing to employ men who did not produce their discharge notes.

LATER.

The strike has been temporarily settled pending further negotiations.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

After a five hours' conference between Manchester cotton employers and operatives, the meeting adjourned without result.

In consequence of the strike of wool-combers at Bradford, the Employers' Federation has threatened to lock out twelve thousand operatives on the 10th inst. The Federation has also passed a resolution, that it will not be prevented from employing non-unionists.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, chairman of the Cambrian Coal Combine, in a speech at Cardiff, said that now the struggle with the miners was coming to a crisis, the employers wished to make it clear that outside intervention, even that of the Board of Trade, was not desirable. They said "Hands-off, busybodies."

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION.

Issue of New Shares.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The British East Africa Corporation to-day announces the issue of fifty thousand sterling ordinary shares at Par.

THE KHEDIVE VISITS SOLLUM.

British Cruiser Arrives.

CAIRO, JAN. 9.

The Khedive has visited Sollum and found the Bedouins there happy and contented. They have also had good crops.

H. M. Cruiser "Suffolk" arrived at Sollum yesterday.

BUENOS AYRES RAILWAY STRIKE.

Strong State Action.

BUENOS AYRES, JAN. 9.

The Government has authorised railway companies to obtain substitutes for the strikers. The Government is determined strictly to enforce law guaranteeing freedom of labour.

ARGENTINE RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

A general strike has broken out on the Argentine railways, preventing the wheat crop from being transported. This should have been begun this week.

A HERMIT MILLIONAIRE.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The city financier, Mr. Sofer-Whitburn, has left estate valued at £1,481,219.

The deceased lived the life of a hermit, and was unknown outside the City.

FAST CRUISER TRIAL.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The battleship cruiser, "Lion," during her trials in the Channel yesterday, in a storm, attained a speed of 31 knots.

ALLEGED MURDER OF SHIP'S ENGINEER.

Mahomedan Fireman Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

Before Mr. D. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, a Mahomedan named Salimullah was charged with the murder of William McCrea on the high seas near the island of Perim in the Persian Gulf. From particulars which have been furnished by the authorities at that port it is alleged that the accused was a fireman on board the steamer "Clan Lamont" and the deceased second engineer. Owing to an altercation Salimullah, it appears struck McCrea on the 12th of December last with a shovel across the head causing serious injuries from the results of which he died five days later. Accused was sent by the Colombo Police to Tuticorin and from thence to Calcutta. The hearing was postponed to the 16th instant as the steamer is now at Madras and will not reach the port before that date,

LORD INCHCAPE'S RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

To Meet at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

Lord Inchcape's Railway Committee will meet in Calcutta on the 16th instant to enquire into existing relations between the Railway Board and the company-managed lines and suggest improvements. The companies will be represented by Colonel Sir W. S. S. Bisset, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Mr. R, Millar, Bengal Doars Railway, Sir Samuel Hoare, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Colonel T. Gracy, R.E., Bengal and North Western Railway. Sir A, R. Scobble, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Colonel W. V. Constable R. E Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, Mr, I. Azart, Rohikand Kumaon Railway, and Sir Henry Kimber, South Indian Railway.

Mr. F. W. Johnston, I. C. S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Finance Department, will be associated with Lord Inchcape in the enquiry.

MURDER OF A RAJA.

Killed in the Street in Broad Daylight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

The Raja of Maihar, a small State of the Baghelkand Agency, near Sutna, was assassinated last month in broad daylight in a principal street of the town. As the indications point to the murder having been prompted by a desire to disturb the succession, orders for the confirmation of his eldest son, who is still a boy at Mayo College, were promptly issued by the Foreign Office, and the installation took place on the 5th of January. Arrests are said to have been made in connection with the case, which is still under inquiry.

PONDICHERRY.

Question of Cessation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 9.

A correspondent from Pondicherry writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"Your Pondicherry correspondent's letter of 2nd January contains some incorrect information under the head 'Future of French possessions in India,' which we feel ought not to go uncorrected. It is not a fact that the question of cessation was submitted by the Governor to the Council General for opinion. On the contrary the Government here have no information about any proposal for cessation, and it was on the strength of certain rumours in the public Press and warnings from France that the Council took action at a special meeting called for the purpose. Representatives of all the French possessions in India, whether European or Indian, wired to the Minister of Colonies, a strong protest against any of the settlements beng ceded. Small French lodges, however, it was suggested might be exchanged for land near Pondicherry. The Mahomedans sent a special protest on behalf of their community. Indian and European leaders, both are also in communication with the Senator and Deputy in France, who have united to oppose any project of cessation. If nothing further has been done, it is because, it is understood, that no project of cessation is before the French Cabinet, the Minister of Colonies himself being ignorant of any such intention, and nothing more than tentative suggestions have passed. It is, therefore, quite incorrect to say that the native population is indifferent; on the contrary feeling is strong against any such proposal and could not be otherwise since they possess at present rights, privileges, numerous vested interests and civic status which they would lose by cession, to say nothing of the very real sentiment which attaches them to France."

PROPOSED UNION OF SIND WITH THE PUNJAB.

Advantages Set Forth.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 9.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in a leading article to-day, discusses the advantages of the union of Sind with the Punjab. The union, it says, need not involve any immediate change in the executive administration of Sind. The Commissioner could be left, as at present, in direct charge either as separate unit or as member of the new Executive Council. The institution of a High Court would follow naturally on the amalgamation of the two provinces and both would be raised from the inferior status of non-regulation provinces. On the whole it seems clear that the balance of advantage lies on the side of administrative union which would give great impetus to the industrial development of Northern India, and would enable Karachi to take its place as the only port on which the local Government would depend for the industrial prosperity of the large province. The removal of the capital to Delhi affords unique opportunity for affecting the change.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Meeting Adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JAN. 9.

At an ordinary meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council held yesterday afternoon permission was granted to Mr. R. Ananda Rao, Public Prosecutor, to introduce a Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowment Regulation. The Factory Bill, the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, the Anchal Regulation Amendment Bill, were also introduced. The Select Committee's report on Rubber Theft Prevention Bill and Motor Vehicles Bill were considered and passed.

The following bills were finally passed by the Council:—The Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill, Stamp Regulation Amendment Bill, Breach of Contract Regulation Amendment Bill, and Court Fees Bill.

The Council adjourned to 5th February, when the Marumakkatayam Bill will be taken up for consideration.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir William Duke presiding. The bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of landlord and tenant in the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore in the Orissa Division was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. H. Macpherson, in charge of the bill, said the reason why it was proposed to pass it in that Council, instead of leaving it to the new Council, was that it had been under consideration for a long time, and if it were taken now they would have the advice of several gentlemen intimately acquainted with Orissa, who might not be members of the new Council. A small bill to amend in minor details the Calcutta Port Act was introduced and read in the Council after which the Council adjourned until February 23.

SUCCESSION TO THE ESTATE OF MIRS.

Salic Principle Set Aside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 9.

The judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Pratt, Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, in the well-known appeal of the Mirs of Hyderabad, Sind, in the suit instituted by His Highness Mir Abdul Hussain Khan Talpur against Mussambibi Sona and His Highness Mir Nur Mahomed Khan Talpur, to recover the whole of the property left by His Highness Mir Hussainali Khan Talpur and valued at thirteen lakhs of rupees. Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt decided the suit in plaintiff's favour on the ground that in the family of Talpurs there was a well established custom by which daughters and female paternal relatives of the deceased Mir were excluded from inheritance by any male agnate and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to succeed to all property left by the deceased His Highness Mir Hussainali Khan. Mr. Pratt and Mr. Crouch in the appeal have reversed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs throughout. The appeal was argued in the Judicial Commissioner's Court in August last for over a fortnight when Mr. Eardley Norton, Barrister, appealed for the appellants and Mr. Pugh, Barrister, appeared for the respondent.

MOSLEMS AND PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Sound Advice of Leading Barrister.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 9.

Siraj-ud-din Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, of Rawalpindi, who is a friend and biographer of the late Sir Syed Ahmed, in a long letter to the *Civil and Military Gazette* strongly condemns the advice given by Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk to Mahomedans in the "Aligarh Institute Gazette." As regards the revocation of the partition of Bengal, he says that Mahomedans should accept the assurance of the Government of India that Mahomedan interests will be duly safeguarded in the Bengal Presidency. He further thinks that Indian Mahomedans have no business to dabble in affairs relating to Tripoli and Persia and reminds them of Sir Syed Ahmed's advice in the matter. He advises his coreligionists to unquestioningly submit to the decrees and commands of their Sovereign and the British Government who are their best friends.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

Decree Nisi Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 9.

In the divorce suit brought by Store Sergt. Tringham, Indian Ordnance Department, Kirkee, in which he prayed for the dissolution of marriage with his wife, Mary Jane Elizabeth on account of misconduct with Sergt. Simmonds, "G" Battery, R. H. A., Major Minchin, First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad delivered judgment to-day granting the petitioner a decree nisi and the custody of two children and Rs. 100 damages against the correspondent.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Appeal to be Heard next Monday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

At the High Court this afternoon before a special bench comprising of Justice Harington, Mukerjee and Casperz an application was made for the adjournment of the hearing of the appeal in the Dacca Conspiracy case till Monday next. In this case Pulin Behari Das and thirty-four others were convicted of waging war against the King and sentenced some to transportation and others to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Dacca. Their Lordships granted the application.

THE ABOR CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 9.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition, telegraphing from Yambung on January 7th and 8th says that the Dihong exploration party has reached Geku, and intends visiting Shimong and Komkar, thence crossing to Rege and returning along the right bank of the Dihong. All villages are very friendly and no friction is likely anywhere. The Yamne valley party have returned to Rotung. A detachment of 100 rifles is now at Komsing superintending the erection of a cairn in memory of Mr. Williamson on the spot where he was murdered. Efforts are being made to signal to the Miri mission from a high hill near Komsing. The road is passable for mules from Kobot to Ranging and from Puak to Yambung. Work is proceeding on the section between Renging and Puak.

MADRAS CHAMBER MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 6.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon under the presidency of Sir Hugh Fraser the Chairman. After the usual preliminaries the Secretary submitted the annual report giving a summary of the chief proceedings of the Chamber during the past year, and the subjects dealt with included cotton freight charges on the M. and S. M. Railway, the Madras High Court, Customs House valuations, Paper and Merchandise Marks Act, Madras Daily Weather Reports, white phosphorous matches and Life and Provident Insurance Societies in India. The report was adopted on the motion of the Chairman.

COLOMBO-TUTICORIN FERRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, JAN. 9.

From to-morrow, there is to be a change of steamers in the Colombo-Tuticorin steamer service. The s. s. "Bangala", which will arrive in Colombo, to-morrow, from Calcutta, will relieve the s. s. "Patiala," which will go on to Bombay. The "Bangala" came out originally for the Calcutta-Rangoon English mail run and with her arrival the South Indian mail service will have two very fine steamers on the run.

The new B. I. steamer "Erimpura" left Tuticorin for Colombo yesterday.

LAST CENSUS OPERATIONS

Governor Presents Sanads.

At the Bombay Town Hall, last evening, His Excellency Sir George Clarke presented sanads to various officers and gentlemen, who had done good work during the last Census operations, and were recommended by Mr. McGregor, the Census Officer.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke arrived at 5 o'clock and were received by Mr. McGregor, Dr. J.A. Turner, the Assistant Census Officer, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. P. R. Cadell and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. Amongst others present were: Rao Bahadur Dr. Dandekar, Khansaheb David Solomon, Dr. D'Monte, Dr. Gaya, Dr. Javle, Rao Bahadur Vandekar, and Mr. Nathu Sailor and Rao Saheb A. K. Pai.

Their Excellencies were conducted to the Hall, where the meeting was held. Mr. McGregor opened the proceedings by requesting His Excellency to present the sanads. He said:

The total population of the town and island of Bombay enumerated on the 10th March last amounted to 979,445 persons. It is difficult to compare these figures with these of previous enumerations. Ten years ago the figures ware vitiated by a very serious outbreak of plague, and this year owing to some 20 mills being idle and the near approach of the Holi festival a large number of the City's artizans had left for their homes. Consequently the population enumerated in Macrh onl shows an increase of just over 1,600 on the figures of the interim census taken by the Municipality in 1906. The preliminary enumeration was conducted by Dr. J. A. Turner, his assistant Mr. Wagh and the officers of the Health Department on whom the brunt of the work fell. For the last five days preceding the census night the services of other Departments, Government officials and volunteers, both individuals and organized bodies, were enlisted. The homeless and wandering were enumerated by the Commissioner of Police and his deputies and the docks, harbour and floating population by the Senior Naval Officer, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Port Officer and Mr. Watkins, the Assistant Collector-in-charge Preventive Service. The industrial census, the collection of more detailed information regarding factories, was conducted by Rao Saheb A. K. Pai. Great help was received from volunteers especially educational institutions, while several gentlemen also provided houseroom and office furniture for the use of the various census officers. I will now ask His Excellency to be so good as to present the sanads which have been awarded for good work in connection with the census of 1911.

Mr. McGregor then read out a long list of the gentlemen who had been recommended for the sanads and the recipients came forward and were given the Sanads by the Governor.

The presentation being over, His Excellency, addressing the assembly, said:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am glad that the taking of a census has occurred during my period of office; bringing to me the great pleasure of presenting these Sanads and of testifying publicly to the warm appreciation of Government for the valuable work which has been carried out. I need hardly say that the periodical preparation of accurate census figures is a most important matter. On these figures we must largely depend for gauging progress and for insight into various sociological problems with which all Governments have to deal. Political, social, religious and sanitary questions are thus involved, and the results of a census should furnish numerous subjects for thought and study to all who are interesting themselves in the advancement of humanity and in remedying the ills by which that advancement is hampered. The taking of an official census is not an old custom. No such census was taken in England and Scotland till 1801, and materials for judging correctly the population and conditions of Ireland were not available until some years later. In India no synchronous census was taken till February, 1881, though between 1867 and 1872, an enumeration of the population was made. This census in which you have just taken part is therefore only the fourth of its kind, and the time has not yet come to analyse its full meaning. The handling of census figures requires extreme care and the disturbing factors must be taken into full account. In a matter so apparently simple as the total population of the City and Island of Bombay, direct comparisons with the past are vitiated to a considerable extent and, in spite of your labours, we cannot say with absolute accuracy what the present population is or what has been the precise increase in the past 10 years.

ACCURACY OF CENSUS FIGURES.

In 1901, the total of souls recorded was 776,006; but this was a time when plague had laid a heavy hand on our City and in addition to the sad losses it had caused, a large number of refugees, estimated by Mr. Edwardes at 43,200, were absent. Thus the census of 1901 did not by any means represent what would have been the population in happier conditions. A municipal census was taken in 1906, which gave a total of 977,822 as compared with your total of 979,445. The apparent increase since 1906 is therefore, only 1,623 which may seem disappointing; but in March last, plague was still present to an extent sufficient to cause some measure of exodus, and in addition the Holi festival was approaching and about 20 mills were not working owing to the high price of raw material. These two last named conditions account for the fact that between the 1st of January and the 11th March last, the departures from Bombay by sea exceeded the arrivals by 45,500. Probably it is safe to say that 50,000 people who would normally have been in the City were absent on the 10th March, and this would bring your figures up to 1,030,000 while according to a calculation of annual increase made in 1891, the total should now be 1,061,000. The deficit is due almost entirely to plague, which caused a recorded loss of nearly 114,000 in the decade between 1891 and 1901, and has been present in greater or less severity since 1896. But for this scourge, it is certain that the figures of the recent census whuld have been considerably greater. The facts I have given you indicate the difficulties of arriving at absolute figures of population, and show how heavily Bombay has suffered from plague and should deeply impress us with the need of combating this dread disease with all the means which science places at our disposal.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

It would be specially interesting to compare the distribution of population in the years 1901 and 1911, within the 23 square miles of area; but as I have pointed out the statistics are largely vitiated by disturbing factors. Dealing with the figures as they stand the seven most densely populated quarters remain the same; but they have rearranged themselves. The most congested quarter in 1901 was Khumbharwada; it is now 2nd Nagpada. Khara Talao which stood second in 1901, with 556 persons per acre is now third with only 547 persons. The largest increases per acre have occurred in Kamatipura, Girgaum (which has doubled) Dhobi Talao, 2nd Nagpada, Fanasvadi and Bhuleshvar. These areas are all small and the large sections in the north of the island have increased by more than 82,000 or 52 per cent. It is true that Sewri, Sion and Mahim are to some extent sections of refuge; but, allowing for this, there is clearly a steady movement of population towards the north of the Island, which emphasizes the need for adequate North and South communication. First Nagpada shows a decrease of 4,163 individuals, or 65 per cent. which is a change in the right direction.

Turning to the important question of accommodation, there are now, according to this census, 32,902, buildings, 53 of which contain over 400 persons each. Most of these latter buildings are in Umarkadi, Byculla, Parel and Worli which are industrial centres. There are 166,337 occupied one room tenements, giving an average of 4.47 persons per room, and no less than 76 per cent. of the population lives in one room tenements. These figures throw a strong light on the seamy side of the life of our city showing that accommodation has not nearly kept pace with the large and rapid growth of industries. Such conditions are clearly unfavourable to health and I am most keenly anxious that remedies, which must be gradual, should be found. In the scheme proposed by the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, under which there will be cooperation between the Improvement Trust and the Millowners, I see good hope for the better accommodation of our mill-hands, and the fine Reclamation Project on which I have set my heart will assuredly produce a readjustment of population that must greatly assist the solution of our housing problems. Those problems are not peculiar to Bombay. They present themselves wherever rapid industrialisation has occurred, and the evils arising from overcrowding, sad as they are here, would be infinitely worse under less kindly climatic conditions. But whenever they occur it is the plain duty of Governments and Municipalities to seek ernestly for remedies.

Of the population of our City, the census shows that 640,288 are males, and 339,157 females—a disparity usually found in industrial centres. Only 224,881 inhabitants appear to have been born in the city; but the custom of sending mothers to their homes before their infants are born partly accounts for these low figures.

I am afraid that all these statistics will seem dry and uninteresting, but I wish to give some idea of the reflections to which the result of your labours give rise and I have barely touched the fringes of the many subjects that will suggest consideration to all who feel deep concern for the moral and material welfare of our workers.

OFFICIAL ASSISTANCE.

Viewing the operations of the census, I am much struck by the happy co-operation of officials schools, commercial and other bodies and private individuals which enabled the works to be carried out smoothly and effectively. In 1901, three schools lent assistance. Last year 23 schools took part, and a little sermon might be preached on this great advance. The 8 schools which undertook the final enumeration of whole circles have received a special Sanad; but eight other schools—Wilson College, Anjuman-i-Islam High School, St. Xavier's High School, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Parsi Benevolent Institute, Chikitsala Samuha School, General Education Institue, Dadar, Framji Nassarwanji Patel Anglo-Vernacular School and Prabhu Seminary—lent the services of 143 teachers or students who have obtained personal Sanads. Seven other schools—Esplanade High School, Aryan High School, Elphinstone College and High School, Panalal Punanchand Jain High School, Robert Money Institute and Maratha High School, took up definite areas and through their voluntary agency 97,962 persons were enumerated, being a little more than 10 per cent. of the population. In addition 19 commercial and industrial firms very kindly lent their clerks. Volunteer supervisors in some cases enumerated circles and provided their own enumerators. The work thus done was most useful, and I will specially mention Mr. Rajvadekar, Mr. Mangalrav Mhatre and Mr. S. K. Bole in this connection. The enumeration of the homeless and wandering was undertaken by the Police under the personal direction of Mr. Edwardes and his assistants. Mr. Edwardes, whose great knowledge of Bombay, and kindly sympathy with the people (applause) have won universal respect, was also able to secure the cooperation of the heads of the various Jamats, and 35 Mahomedan gentlemen gave their valuable and valued services in dealing with the several sections. The result was most satisfactory and no trouble occurred in the enumeration of the Mahomedans. Dr. Turner, our very able Health Officer—(applause)—arranged the preliminaries of the general enumeration and dealt with the Municipal employes. The experience gained in the census of 1906, had provided his Department with a number of practised subordinates headed by Mr. P. P. Wagh, who carried out their duties with much tact and with the least possible dislocation of business.

I have dealt only with the figures for Bombay City with which you have all been directly concerned. In its larger aspects, this census of India will, when its results are all brought under examination, provide valuable information bearing on progress and changes in the conditions of India. While there are special difficulties here which prevent us from obtaining as much accuracyas is expected in Western countries, we may be sure that each census will bring a closer approximation to actualities. A new light would be thrown on the chequered history of India, if the facts in regard to the numbers, distribution, occupation and classification of the population at various periods were available. Figures handed down from the past must generally be regarded with suspicion, and in the absence of scientific methods of enumeration estimates are liable to large errors. We began to be on solid ground only in 1881, when the total of the population enumerated was 253,896,330 as compared with 315,001,099 last year, an increase of 61,104,769 in these three decades; but, owing to plague and famine, the rate of increase has fluctuated markedly. Thus in the first decade the increase for all India was 13.2 per cent., in the second only 2.4 per cent. and in the last 7 per cent. These percentages are not quite accurate, because there were some omissions in the censuses of 1881 and 1891; but the low rate of increase between 1891 and 1901 stands out as the sad effect of the widespread famines of 1897 and 1900 with their attendant results of epidemics which caused a heavy fall in the birth-rate.

ENCOURAGING SINGNS.

We can thus regard the latest censuses plainly indicating a period of recuperation which we may earnestly hope will be continued. The liability to drought must always be faced; but tracts which suffered severely in the past are now rendered immune by irrigation and much more work in this direction remains to be done and will be done by Government. At the same time we must vigorously attack the sanitary problems of India, and seek diligently for the means to check the spread of plague, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases which afflict the people, and endeavour to spread among them the elements of sanitary knowledge.

It is now my pleasant duty to thank you and all who have so ably assisted Government in the preparation of last year's census. As I have said, this great operation entails the co-operation of many persons working for a common object under a well considered scheme of organisation. It, therefore, conveys a political lesson to us all, and that it has been smoothly accomplished is a hopeful sign. All who have borne a part will have learned something that books cannot teach, nor examinations test. They will better understand what orderly methods mean, and they will have gained some fresh insight into the lives of our people. I trust that you will always keep and value the Sanads which I have presented in memory of an important occasion and in token of the gratitude of Government which delights to honour those who render it faithful service (Applause).

Lady Mehta then presented a handsome floral bouquet to Her Excellency, and on the motion of Dr. Turner a hearty vote of thanks was passed to His Excellency for presiding on the occasion.

Three cheers were given for Their Excellencies before they left the Hall.

FAST RUNNING ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Every week, usually on Friday morning, four hours after the inward P. and O. mail steamer is signalled, the G. I. P. Railway Co. despatch from Victoria Termious three Postal Express trains, one to Delhi and the Punjab, a portion of which is diverted at Jhansi for Cawpore and Lucknow, one to Calcutta via Jubbulpur, and another to Madras via Raichur. Last week the inward P. and O. mail steamer "Oceana" did not arrive until 12-30 on Saturday, the 6th instant, and an additional Postal Express to Calcutta, conveying His Imperial Majesty's mails, left Victoria Terminus at 14-25 via Nagpur. This special arrived at Nagpur, distant 520 miles from Bombay at 2 hours 35 mts. on Sunday morning, having taken 12 hours 10 minutes to perform the run. This gives a through speed, Bombay to Nagpore, of over 42 miles an hour. When it is remembered that this run covers the steep Vasind incline to the foot of the Thull Ghats and a 10-mile run over the Ghats taking forty minutes to perform, and also includes total halts of 1 hour and 7 minutes for engine changing and watering, it will be realized what a high rate of speed had to be maintained throughout the remainder of the run to give the through speed of over 42 mile an hour Bombay to Nagpore. Advice is not ye hand of the arrival time of this special at Calcutta, but if the B. N. Railway for the distance over their line, approach anything near the speed performance of the G. I. P. Railway, it will constitute a record run.

THEIR MAJESTIES' FAREWELL.

To Be Made To-day in Bombay

To-day Their Majesties will arrive in Bombay from Calcutta and a few hours later will bid farewell to India after a tour which has been everywhere marked by unbounded enthusiasm, and remarkable exhibitions of the affection of the people. In honour of the occasion Bombay's streets once more assume a festive garb, though it is not unnatural on this occasion, when Their Majesties will spend such a short time in the city that they will not be on such an elaborate scale as they were for the Royal arrival. All the principal features of the original striking scheme of decoration remain, the Persian Arch and the larger pillars. The smaller pillars, however, at the road sides have been removed except in Apollo Bunder Road, approaching the Amphitheatre. All these, of course, have received new coats of white paint, and are being decorated with new designs and paper festoons, while Apollo Bunder Road is lined with parti-coloured flags, which replace the elaborate floral festoons, which originally hung from the pillars. The beauties of the Amphitheatre and the large Pavilion on the Bunder have been fully restored and the only alteration, which has here been made is the removal of the smaller Pavilion, in which His Imperial Majesty received the Municipal address. At the same time, the citizens have liberally responded to the renewed invitation to decorate their buildings, and there is no lack of bright and lively colour in the streets.

Victoria Terminus has also been effectively decorated, and on the platform at which Their Imperial Majesties will arrive a large canopy has been erected supported by decorative pillars, and the whole is carried out in yellow and white. Their Majesties' train will reach No. 3 platform at 12 noon, having been preceded by an hour by the train conveying H. E. the Governor-General. Their Majesties arrival will be private and they will be received by H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke with their staff. They will then drive, with a full Imperial escort to the Apollo Bunder, and as the horses on this occasion will move at a walk only, the huge crowds which will be assembled will have the fullest opportunity of viewing clearly the central figures of the procession. A full rehearsal of this procession was held yesterday morning, General Swann impersonating Their Majesties, and proved in every way to be satisfactory.

At Apollo Bunder, Their Majesties will be received by all the principal officials of the province, and immediately on alighting will proceed to the pavilion, where these will be in waiting. Sir Richard Lamb as the Vice-President of the Bombay Legislative Council, will present an address to His Majesty on behalf of that body. To this His Majesty will be pleased to reply and in this speech will no doubt give an expression of his farewell to the many peoples of India. The principal officers will all be presented and to these Their Majesties will bid farewell. They will then go abroad the "Medina" being accompanied by Lord Hardinge and Sir George and Lady Clarke. The "Medina" is expected to sail in the early evening.

The Halt at Nagpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JAN. 9.

Their Imperial Majesties will halt at Nagpur for two hours. They will motor to the Fort from the railway station to enable the people to have the honour of a personal view of their Emperor and Empress.

The Chief Commissioner and Sir Reginald Craddock arrived here yesterday morning to receive Their Majesties. Sir Gangadhar Rao Madhao Chitnavis and the Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Dadabhoy arrived here on Monday, for the same purpose.

LATER.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress with the suite in attendance arrived at Nagpur at 2-15 p.m. to-day and alighting from the train were received by the Chief Commissioner, the Lord Bishop of Nagpore and the General Officer Commanding the Jubbulpore Brigade. Their Imperial Majesties paid a visit to the Fort and proceeded again at 3-15 p.m. by special train for Bombay.

Calcutta Press Comments.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The Calcutta newspapers all publish articles on the Royal visit. The *Statesman* says:—"The King has won his way to the people by his own kindness and graciousness of manner. He has let everybody see that he is not only the Sovereign but the friend of his people."

The *Englishman* says:—"The scenes we have witnessed during the last few days have been the most wonderful demonstration that history affords of the loyalty of a people to an alien ruler."

The *Indian Daily News* says:—"It is a remarkable fact that each succeeding notified public function has been marked by increasing enthusiasm, which culminated in yesterday's demonstration."

The *Bengalee* says:—"Distant generations will look back upon the Royal Visit as the starting point of a new epoch. Among the Sovereigns of India, King George the Fifth will be one of the greatest."

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* says:—"The sense of sorrow and loss which the departure of Their Majesties will cause, will be somewhat akin to that, with which the Hindus return home after the immersion of the Goddess Durga."

The *Indian Miror* says.—"Their brief sojourn in Calcutta will be remembered as the happiest time in the city's existence."

COURT CIRCULAR.

(BY WIRE.)

NAGPUR, JAN. 9.

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KARACHI, JAN. 9.

H. H. the Aga Khan left Karachi yesterday for Bombay on an invitation from the Viceroy to be present on the "Medina" at the farewell to the King-Emperor. His Highness will leave Bombay for Karachi by the mail on Friday reaching here on Saturday.

The handsome Volume that has lately been published entitled "The Imperial Coronation Durbar" contains the portraits of India's most illustrious men, and a few biographies of her women. Foremost amongst the latter are those of H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, and H. H. Nawab Khurshed Jahan

Begum of Cambay. It is a very great pity that the last-named noble lady was not able to attend the Durbar. To her message of congratulation, she received the following reply from the Queen-Empress:—"The Private Secretary has received the Queen-Empress's commands to thank H. H. Nawab Khurshed Jehan Bibi Zeeba Begum of Cambay, for the kind expressions conveyed in her communication of the 12th December, 1911.

"HOW THE KING WORKS."

[BY AN OFFICIAL OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.]

THE Court of King George, like Gaul of old, is divided into three parts officially. These are the departments respectively of the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse. As a matter of fact, there is a fourth department, and this is the most important of all, since it comprises His Majesty's personal staff, presided over by Lord Stamfordham, still better known to the outside world as Sir Arthur Bigge. In order of strict precedence, the Lord Steward comes first, and is followed by the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse. At the moment these positions are filled respectively by the Earl of Chesterfield, Earl Spencer, and the Earl of Granard, and it is an invariable rule that each of these positions must be held by a peer of the realm. The appointments are all political.

It is rather curious that the King's confidential Private Secretary is not officially recognized, since this is the head of the department that really controlls Court life. Indeed, it may be said that the Private Secretary is the heart that supplies the life-blood to the main arteries of the many divisions and subdivisions into which the British Court is split.

When His Majesty finds it necessary to issue an official order it is signed either by the Lord Chamberlain or by the Earl Marshal of England, who, by the way, is not a Court official, at all, but a State official which is a very different matter. When, however, he issues a personal message to his people, or replies to any statement that may demand his attention, it is his Private Secretary who drafts the letter, submits it for his approval, and finally gives directions for its publication. Thus it comes about that all "commands" for Courts, Levees, State Balls, and other functions are issued from the offices of the Lord Chamberlain's department in Stable Yard, St. James's Palace; while invitations to meet the King and Queen privately for dinner, or for the shooting at Balmoral or York Cottage emanate from Lord Stamfordham, as His Majesty's confidential Private Secretary.

It is this department that is the most interesting of all about the Court and the one that is the least known. His Majesty's office as he smilingly calls it is situated on the first floor of Buckingham Palace on what is known as the "garden front" of the Palace and was formerly used by the late King Edward, being in close proximity to the room in which he died. It is a light and airy apartment, and is very simply furnished. A few years ago when King Edward found that the duties of the State were becoming more than he could conveniently undertake a large roll-top desk was placed here for the use of the then Prince of Wales. This, it is of rather pathetic interest to note, is still used by His Majesty, and the large knee-hole writing-table where the late King passed so many of his working hours is still in much the same condition as when he left it.

On the other side of the room is another desk, now used by Lord Stamfordham, while His Majesty's assistant secretaries and the minor officials of the department are close at hand, in case their presence is suddenly required.

King George is an extremely early riser, and his secretaries often find, when they arrive to commence their daily duties, that he has been hard at work for several hours. All letters addressed to the King and Queen are sent direct to whichever of the Royal residences they are occupying from the General Post Office in London in specially-sealed bags. In the case of Buckingham Palace, this bag arrives, as a rule, just as His Majesty is finishing dinner, and is taken charge of by the secretary on duty, who opens it and proceeds to sort out the contents. Such letters as will ultimately demand the personal attention of King George are placed before him the same night, but it is not often that he deals with them at the moment, save in matters that will not brook delay. He glances through them, makes a few brief notes upon them, and they are then placed under lock and key until he is ready for them on the following morning.

He has barely had time to deal with these before the Royal breakfast is served, and almost simultaneously an even larger bag of correspondence arrives. Only those who have been called upon to handle them can realize the vastness of the Royal post-bags, the contents of which often range from a private communication from the Kaiser or the Czar to a letter from some amiable lunatic who considers that his claim to the British Throne is superior to that of King George. By the organisation of a well-nigh perfect system, however, this heavy correspondence is dealt with in remarkably quick time. Lord Stamfordham, should he be on duty, opens every communication, and, glancing at it, places the bulk of it in the large crimson leather baskets labelled with the tenor of the epistle.

Thus invitations to undertake public functions of one description or another go into one basket, charitable appeals, into another, the official report of the proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament into a smaller basket, letters of a personal or semi-personal character into a fourth, and so on. At the finish there is a small but highly important little pile left. This is composed of letters from the rulers of other States, personal reports from our Ambassadors abroad, or communications from Minister at home. These never for one instant leave the custody of whoever is entrusted with the task of opening them. There is a special box standing on the table with a slit in the top of it wide enough to take any paper. It is fastened with a patent lock, of which only the King, Lord Knollys, and Lord Stamfordham have the keys; so that anything dropped in, even by accident, can only be taken out by one of these three.

These are the first letters that are presented to the King every morning, together with a memorandum reminding him of the duties he has to perform that day. In many cases the King elects to write letters in reply with his own hand, but should this not be convenient he sends for one of his secretaries and dictates his reply. His Majesty is by no means a quick thinker, and likes to ponder over every word that he proposes to place on paper. In this respect he presents a curious contrast to his late father, who would reply to the most important letter in a few seconds, and who rarely or never revised anything when once it was written. Very careful record is kept of every letter written by the King in person, and in due course these are sent down to Windsor to be added to the private archives there.

As a rule, so soon as he has disposed of the letters that demand his personal attention, the King next turns to the reports of the proceedings in Parliament on the previous day. He goes through these most pains-takingly, and will often issue orders for certain points upon which he desires further information to be looked up and the result placed before him. Possibly he will likewise issue orders for a special messenger to be sent round to the Premier or the Foreign Secretary, to say that the King desires his presence at the Palace at a certain time, and will ask for a complete statement upon some new question that may have arisen. King George is not content to be monarch of these realms in name alone and aspires to be a real head of the State and not a nominal one. Though he has not that deep acquaintance with European politics which characterized his beloved father, he keeps very closely in touch with all that takes place in any country of the world, and so soon as there seems to be a probability of any international friction arising in any part of the globe, by special direction of the King large-scale maps of the territory in question are at once hung in such position as to enable him to make instant reference to them.

King George, moreover, keeps a very vigilant eye upon the other departments of his Court. He is a great lover of horses, though he has not that inborn enthusiasm for the Turf that characterised King Edward, and it is rarely that he allows a day to pass where he is in town without paying a visit to the Royal Mews, while he is in constant communication with the Hon. W. C. W. Fitzwilliam, the Crown Equerry, who, under the Earl of Granard, Master of the Horse, is in charge of the Royal stud of horses. Since His Majesty ascended the Throne, many changes have been introduced into the Royal Mews, and motor-cars are now substituted in the majority of cases for horses, and the number of animals now constantly kept here is less than a quarter of what was the case even ten years ago.

Even the famous old State coach, in which their Majesties drive to the opening of Parliament and other similar functions, is no longer to be seen in the Royal Mews, but during such times as it is not in use is kept at the Royal carriage-builders', very carefully sheeted up. A certain number of horses are, however, still maintained here. Queen Mary, for instance, still makes use of a handsome pair of blacks for her drives in the Park or upon her shopping expeditions in the West-end, while there are always two or three hacks kept here for the use of his Majesty upon his early morning canters, and a still larger number for the use of the officials in attendance. A large portion of what were formerly the Mews has been converted into a motor garage, where several cars are constantly in readiness for the use of the King and Queen.

It is to be doubted if ever there was a King of England who kept so closely and so constantly in touch with every department of his vast Household as does King George. Reports reach him at stated times from the Master of the Household (Sir Charles Frederick), the Lord Chamberlain, (Earl Spencer), and the Lord Steward, and these receive his immediate and most careful attention. He checks all his accounts most painstakingly, and every month there is laid before him a summary of the receipts and expenditure of every department in the Royal Household. He likewise insists that the young Prince of Wales shall make himself personally acquainted with the administration of the estates of the Royal Duchy of Cornwall, so that His Royal Highness pays frequent visits to the office of the Duchy in Buckingham Gate, where the details of its administration are carefully explained to him by those in charge.

The King is, as already mentioned, an extremely early riser, and likes to get his State affairs of the day completed, so far as possible, before noon. About this hour he gives audiences to such of his Ministers, representatives of foreign Powers, and others as desire to see him, and he then takes a brief rest before lunch. Part of this time he devotes to a visit to the Queen and such of the Royal children as are in residence. This latter is a duty that His Majesty never neglects, and he always contrives to give the young princes half an hour or so of his time, either in the open air or, should the weather be unfavourable, in the Royal nurseries. Needless to say, this is a time that is very keenly looked forward to by the children.

Unless there is any official present at an interview with a Minister or a foreign Ambassador, His Majesty himself takes down a very full summary of what has taken place. This is subsequently copied out and then filed away among his private papers for reference at any future time. If the interview is of a purely formal character, or is of more than usual importance, the King has one of his secretaries in attendance to undertake this task. The King is insistent upon being kept fully informed of all that takes place in our relationship with foreign States, and he will often send to the Foreign Office for complete information upon some point that has suddenly arisen. He followed the events that led up to the war in Tripoli with the closest attention, and intimated that he was frankly surprised at the unexpected declaration of war by Italy. He made it clear, however, that this was his personal opinion, and that it was not to be regarded in any way as an official expression.

The King is even more scrupulous to observe the purely constitutional aspect of his exalted position than even King Edward. He gives the closest attention to the views of his responsible Ministers. From time to time he will venture to make a suggestion for consideration, but he always insists that his words shall be dealt with purely on their merits, and if any demur is raised he promptly withdraws them. For all that, when the occasion demands it, King George can use the iron gauntlet with effect, as more than one who serves him has had good reason to discover.

Not very long ago, one of the minor officials of the Court received orders to carry out the preparation of some documents His Majesty required, and received very detailed instructions as to how these were to be drawn up. The official in question, however, thought that he could introduce some improvement into their form and, incidentally, save himself some amount of time. In due course the papers were laid before the King, who glanced through them with a gathering frown. When he had finished, he quietly tore them up, dropped them into a waste-paper basket by his side, and then said, "Now, Mr.—we will have them done again in "my" way, if you do not mind."

The room in which His Majesty transacts his business is conveniently placed for his private suite, and he makes it a rule only to receive official visitors in his "office," inviting such personal friends as call upon him to join him in his private smoking-room. This is one of the most handsomely-fitted-up of the whole of the private suites of the Palace, and was carried out by the direction, and under the personal supervision, of the late King Edward. It is not very large and is a thorough "man's room" in every sense of the word, containing, among other things, shooting trophies, mostly testimonies to His Majesty's skill with rifle, gun, and rod. Occasionally the King will suggest, during the course of a busy morning, that Lord Stamfordham, Colonel Sir F. Ponsonby, or others of his secretarial staff should suspend their duties for a short time and accompany him to the smoking-room, there to have a chat over a brief smoke. The King does not smoke to anything like the same extent as his late Majesty, of whom it is on record that he never was seen on his way to his bathroom of a morning without a cigar in his mouth. It is very rarely that the King smokes anything stronger than a cigarette though when he is travelling on the sea, as in the case of the "Medina" voyage, he will light a briar pipe with obvious enjoyment. He could never, however, be called a heavy smoker, and this may be accounted for in some respect by the fact that the Queen does not like the smell of tobacco in any room she enters.

Unless King George has some public duty to perform, he regards the afternoon as his own time, and when at Buckingham Palace usually spends it in the gardens of the Palace, when the season of the year is suitable, reading or chatting with the Queen. Or perhaps he will visit a picture gallery. He never takes afternoon tea, and has nothing between luncheon and dinner. This latter meal is now served earlier than usual, eight o'clock being the customary hour, unless their Majesties have arranged to visit a theatre in the evening, when the hour is advanced to seven. King Edward, on the other hand, never dined much before nine, while half an hour later was customary, if he were not going out.

It is a matter of some regret to the King that he is no longer able, by reason of his position, to be present at the debates in the Houses of Parliament. This was quite one of his favourite ways of passing an afternoon or an evening when he was Prince of Wales. His interest in politics is a very deep one, and not only does he read the official reports of the proceedings in either House with the greatest care, as has already been mentioned, but he carefully peruses the leading articles in the principal daily papers when there is anything of more than common interest taking place. For instance, His Majesty might justly claim a greater and more intimate acquaintance with the provisions of Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Bill than any other person, save the author of the measure himself. He has studied the Bill line by line and almost word by word.

No matter what his evening engagements may be, His Majesty always contrives to give an hour or so to examining such affairs of State as may have arisen during the day, and he will often sit up until the early hours of the morning considering matters that have been brought under his notice, and determining in what manner they shall be treated. As a rule, however, he likes to retire to bed not later than midnight but he never leaves until the following morning anything of pressing importance that can be dealt with at night.

Naturally, His Majesty cannot hope to exert that great influence in European politics that the late King Edward did and this is partly the reason why the annual spring and autumn visits that King Edward used to pay to the Continent have been abandoned in the present reign. He maintains, however, a regular correspondence with several of the rulers of the leading States of Europe, including the Kaiser, the Czar, and the Kings of Italy, Spain, Greece and Norway and has promised to pay State visits to several of these States when a suitable opportunity presents itself. By His Majesty's direction, his secretaries keep him fully posted in the affairs of almost every civilized State, especially so far as they affect this country.

It is in his devotion to the outlying portions of the British Empire that His Majesty best discloses himself as at once a leader and a student. It is certain that the British Empire, as a whole, never had so devoted a monarch as is King George, while it is equally the fact that there has been no Sovereign who has ever occupied the throne of Great Britain, its Colonies and Dependencies, who had the same intimate acquaintance with the Empire as a whole. There is nothing too small in the tiniest of our Colonial possessions that he does not deem worthy of his attention, and he is able to discuss most events in the light of personal experience.

Space does not allow of detailed reference to the interesting subdivisions into which the British Court is divided, but it may be said at once that there is no more complete or perfect organization in the world than that of which King George is the head. No labour-saving device is ever brought out that does not receive his personal attention, and if it promises to be of the slightest assistance towards the reduction of labour it is immediately installed. The King is essentially a business man himself, and he expects all those about him to be the same. Anything approaching slackness he will not tolerate for a moment, but most emphatically no one could wish for a better or more considerate master for whom to work.—"Strand."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 9.

The depression in North-West India, which has intensified, now lies over Rajputana and the south Punjab. It has given almost a general light precipitation in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the North-West of the United Provinces. There has been a local precipitation in Kashmir and Upper Sind. Heavy rainfall has occurred at Bikaner. The Chiefs amounts are:—Bikanir, one inch; and Kalat, Delhi, Roorkee, Meerut, half. The rainfall in Burma has practically ceased.

The forecast shows the precipitation will continue in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, and become heavier in the Punjab, the North-West of the United Provinces and extend eastwards. A local fall may occur in Rajputana and Central India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Multan has had 0·17", Rawalpindi 0·11", Sirsa 0·13", Ambala 0·29" and Delhi 0·62". Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Sirsa; night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear at Allahabad and Cawnpore, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and maximum temperature are normal. Minimum temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad records 0·16" of rain and Bikaner 1·00". Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad. Day temperature is in excess in east Rajputana; night temperature is higher than usual over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal in west Central India and in excess over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is above normal except on the Kathiawar and Gujarat coasts; the minimum is in excess over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts; night temperature is in excess at Saugor and in defect at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The depression is shown to-day in the neighbourhood of Sirsa, where the deficiency of pressure is more than 1-4 of an inch. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana; skies remain heavily clouded in the Punjab, but have cleared in Sind. Cloud has also increased in Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and has appeared over the west United Provinces.

Fairly general rain is likely in the north and east Punjab. A few showers may occur in the north west United Provinces and north Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 9th January, was 29·977 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher orlowed by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

STRIKING COLOURS.

A London correspondent writes that the present penchant for bright, almost crude colours is most marked. A vivid shade of green, brighter than emerald, and called Oriental, is meeting with great success. Two most effective stage-gowns have made their appearance in this colour. One was in charmeuse, and was not veiled! It made a somewhat startling gown, and there are few women who can wear such a strong colour and not look "washed out." All shades of gold blazon their success. And well does it deserve the favour accorded it, for it is eminently becoming in all varieties, and infinitely more suitable wear for grey winter days than white or cream. It looks warmer, and "throws" up the delicate tints of the complexion. The deep shade of yellow called "tangerine" "lights up" thin fabrics such as ninon, in colder shades, in the most delightful manner. Amethyst, powder blue, lapis-lazuli blue, all assume a different complexion when given a "backing" of tangerine ninon.

AN UNUSUAL COMBINATION.

There are certain shades of brown which are wholly admirable for the Englishwoman with hair of "smouldering gold," as Mr. Benson has it, Golden brown, for example, that matches her hair. And so it is welcome news that among the newest models gowns of brown, and black and brown—a combination until lately deemed dowdy—find a place. At the moment purple and cerise, singly and together, are kindly regarded, but the woman of exclusive taste is forsaking them on account of their ubiquity. Purple and tomato together is a new venture which finds favour in some quarters, but needs to be very well done to achieve success. Talking of green, there is a positively delicious shade, which as yet has only been seen on one gown, and that by a most eminent couturier. It is a clear, bright, exquisite shade, and is called "malachite," the reason for which is quite obvious. This attractive shade will be forthcoming in the spring.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE HIGH YOKE.

Fringe decks nearly all the pretty frocks of one's acquaintance. It is arranged in all manner of ways. A novel method of applying it is to outline a length of ninon, which is then wound round a sheath frock, serpent-fashion. It is also seen outlining the hip-yoke which is making a tentative reappearance, also the Eastern hip-draperies which are so graceful.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Scindia," Jan. 11.

The Anchor Line steamer "Scindia," will arrive here early to-morrow morning, with the following passengers:—

Berkeley, Mrs A M, 2 children and nurse
Burton, Lt-Col C W W
Burton, Mrs
Ellis, Mrs S G child and infant
Healey, Mrs C
Leighton, Mr D
McCann, Mrs A and infant
Means, Miss A
Meek, Dr E
Milne, Mrs S H, 2 children, infant and nurse.
Newton, Mr E
Newton, Mrs
Robinson, Capt C E B

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Equivalents to Matriculation.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp moved that the existing regulation regarding the Matriculation Examination remain in force up to the 31st December 1912 and that the revised regulations come into force thereafter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said that nearly two years ago the Syndicate invited suggestions for improvements in the Matriculation Examination from colleges and schools. A large number of suggestions were received, which were entrusted to a Committee for report. That Committee submitted a unanimous report, which was adopted by the Syndicate. On the recommendation of the Syndicate proposals were brought before the Senate, who however rejected them in the form in which they were submitted. Hence the present proposals which were now before the Senate. Mr. Sharp then dwelt at length upon the revised regulations one by one. One of these said that other examinations would be accepted as equivalent to the Matriculation in so far as in the judgment of the Syndicate they covered the required subjects and were equivalent in standard. The regulation further said that as regarded subjects which were not common to the two examinations, the candidate should submit to an examination in these subjects at the University Matriculation Examination provided that the candidate who wished to take advantage of the above provision had completed sixteen years of age on or before the 31st December of the year in which he presented himself for the examination accepted as equivalent to Matriculation. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp remarked that every other province in India had now organised a school leaving examination of some kind and the local Universities had accepted this examination as an equivalent examination to the Matriculation. The number of candidates appearing at the Bombay Matriculation Examination had grown to such an extent that it had become quite unwieldy, and the remedy lay in recognising other examinations as equivalent to the Matriculation. At present a large number of candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination without the slightest intention of going up for University courses of study.

TWO CLASSES OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. Sharp further observed that nobody had ever proposed the abolition of the Matriculation Examination. What had really been proposed was that the candidates should be divided into two classes. Those desiring to go up for University courses should be examined by the University, and, those, not intending to do so, should be examined by the Educational Department. That proposal in that form was not accepted by the Senate and it had now been brought forward in another form. In English two papers had been proposed instead of one. The regulation regarding English proposed that there should be two papers, one containing alternative subjects for composition, a passage for translation from the vernacular (with an option for those who did not offer any vernacular,) and unseen passages for explanation or to have the substance given; the other containing general questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed books, together with questions on direct and indirect speech, the analysis of sentences, and other matters coming under the general head of "grammar", to which however not more than 40 per cent. of the marks would be assigned. Grammatical subtleties, recondite allusions, and isolated idioms would be avoided. The change, Mr. Sharp remarked, had been proposed with the idea of encouraging a wider reading of English and discouraging a cramming of idioms. The other changes proposed the taking up of a study of English history from the Tudor and of Indian from the Mogul period and the omission of the earlier periods. In case of Science, Geography, and vernacular or Optional English, the revised regulation said that there would be no University Examination, but that each candidate would be required to produce a certificate from the Head Master of a Registered School showing that he possessed a satisfactory knowledge of each of these subjects according to the courses prescribed by the Educational Department and approved by the Syndicate. A boy's proficiency in experimental science could be better judged by his teachers who had daily watched his progress than by a paper examination.

AN EXAMINATION-BURDENED LAND.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, seconding the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's motion, said that when they opposed these proposals in their old form they were called obstructionists in some quarters, but that opposition had resulted in the proposals being now brought forward in the present form, which he hoped would be acceptable to all. All would agree with the necessity of reducing the burden of examinations. India was an examination-burdened Land, and there would be much better work done in colleges and schools if the number of examinations were reduced. In Germany there was no Matriculation examination, but they required there a certificate of having passed a school-leaving examination. In Scotland the same system had been pursued, and a school-leaving certificate accepted by all Universities in lieu of a separate University Examination. It was upon lines like these that they were going to proceed in Bombay. They were not endeavouring to lower the standard of the examination but to raise it.

Mr. D. G. Padhye withdrew the following amendment which stood in his name: And that the following two changes be made in the method of conducting the examination:—(1) amongst the examiners in the various subjects there should be associated a fair proportion of gentlemen in close touch with the teaching in the Recognised High Schools."

Mr. Padhye next moved and Mr. J. D. Bharda seconded the following amendment, which was rejected: That the papers in all the subjects of the examinees should be examined as at other University examinations."

Mr. Padhye then moved an amendment to the effect that candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar one month instead of six weeks as proposed in the revised regulation, before the commencement of the Examination.

Mr. E. D. Talati seconded and Mr. J. D. Bharda supported the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp accepted the amendment, which, being put to the vote, was carried.

Mr. Padhye moved yet another amendment making the acceptance of equivalent examinations to the Matriculation dependent upon the pleasure of the Senate in place of that of the Syndicate.

CHANGES AT OXFORD.

Mr. K. Natrajan and Sir R. G. Bhandarkar supported the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp said he had no objection to the amendment which was carried.

Mr. Padhye further moved an amendment adding the words "in that paper" after the words, "the marks" in the draft regulation dealing with the two papers in English. The amendment was carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Phirozesha M. Metha believed the changes now sought to be introduced were temporary changes. It was not possible to resist them at present and the true wisdom lay in standing by and seeing the rushing torrent pass by till it exhausted itself. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan had trotted out his old horse of the systems of education followed in other countries. But he (the speaker) wondered if the Senate were aware of one interesting event that had lately taken place. The instances of Oxford and Cambridge had so often been cited that he would refer to one of these very Universities. It was true that these Universities had college examinations. But Lord Curzon as Chancellor of the University of Oxford had recently raised the question of reforms and had the matter brought before the Council of the University. And of the three cardinal reforms recommended by the Council they gave the foremost rank to the one doing away with college examinations and introducing University examinations in their place. He asked the Senate to pay their earnest attention to the above fact, and remarked that in substituting college and school for University examinations the Senate were disregarding human nature. He did not doubt the integrity or honesty of school teachers but it was probable that there would concentrate their attention upon those subjects in which the students were to be examined by the university and neglect those in which they were to be the examiners. And he doubted if any value or reliance would be placed upon the certificates given by the teachers. Sir Pherozeshah proceeded to say that there was an ebb and tide in these things and when the present excitement about the Examination had subsided they would come to what they really ought to do. The Senate had passed a resolution retaining the Matriculation Examination in its present form, and now a proposal had been made which they know they could not resist, and, which would lead to the emasculation of the students.

Mr. J. H. Bhabha suggested the inspection of registered schools by University Inspectors as was done in London.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, replying on the debate said Lord Curzon, had made the proposal referred to but that had nothing to do with the proposal before the Senate. Recently three applications had been made to him for registering school and in each case he had insisted upon a proper provision for the teaching of science so that there was no fear of these subjects being neglected by school-masters.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan moved the following amendment:—"At page 2, in regulation 9, line 4, omit the word 'Geography' and in line 5 of the same regulation omit the words "one of the Science subjects and" and "substitute" therefore the following, namely:—"The candidate produces a certificate from the Headmaster of a registered school showing that he possesses a satisfactory knowledge of Science and Geography according to the courses prescribed by the Educational Department and approved by the Syndicate, and provided."

The regulation, referred to in the amendment, was as follows: "The Oxford and Cambridge Senior Local Examinations are each considered equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of this University provided that the selected subjects of a candidate who wishes to take advantage of this equivalence include English, a Second Language, History and Geography, Mathematics and one of the Science subjects said that he has completed sixteen years of age on or before the 31st December of the year in which he presents himself for the Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examination."

The amendment, being put to the vote, was lost.

Principal R. P. Paranjpye had given notice of moving an amendment to the effect that other examinations be accepted as equivalent to the Matriculation, provided the Matriculation Examination of this University be accepted as equivalent to those examinations for all purposes by the bodies that has instituted those examinations.

Mr. Paranjpye asked for leave to withdraw the amendment, which was granted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's motion, together with the amendments accepted by the Senate, was then put to the vote and carried.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Senate then adjourned.

THE PASSING OF THE PIGTAIL.

At last definite news has come that the Manchu dynasty has distinctly and officially authorised its Chinese subjects to cut off the queue or "pigtail." But for at least a year this question has been hotly debated at Pekin, chiefly owing to the insistent representations of the Manchu princes who have visited Europe, as special envoys or commissioners of inquiry. They were nettled at being made fun of by the young ladies at foreign Courts, and they also perceived that, besides furnishing a handy means for capturing prisoners of war and tying them safely together, the pigtail was hopelessly unmilitary in appearance. This was especially noticeable when, as in the case of the Minister to Berlin, Yin-chang (now removed to Pekin from his supreme headship over the armies in the field), foreign military dress was worn. It mattered little if the pigtail was twisted up under the cap or hat; for in this case the head-covering did not fit, and the hat had a "wobbly," unstable appearance. The chief "conservatives" at Pekin who upheld the pigtail were Prince K'ing (Ching) and Na-tung. The latterly wittily observed "China's progress does not lie in the hair of the head; even if we have no pigtails we shall go on blundering unless the wearers of the 'new hair' are honest and capable, whereas a man with good stuff in him will always show it, even if his pigtail is 'all over the place.' As our proverb says, 'The superior man often has a bald pate, whilst the noodle may have a splendid head of hair."

It is remarkable how few students of ancient Chinese history have perceived the fact that the ancient Hiung-nu (B. C. 2000—A.D. 200) and their immediate descendants the Turks (A.D. 500-800) all were plaited hair. From the scant descriptions given of a fashion so un-Chinese we are unable to say whether these plaits corresponded absolutely with the modern Manchu queue, but it is certain that the expression "hair plaits and lapel buttons on the left" has for two millenniums been the diplomatic expression for "non-Chinese ways" in speaking of all Tartars. It is also certain that the Tuyuhun—a race akin to the Manchus who emigrated from Liao-tung 1,500 years ago, and formed a powerful empire in the Koko-nor region—also were hair plaits. Probably, the Avars, Hephthalites, and others did so too. Even the unmarried Corean lads and men (until the "parting of the ways" ten years ago) wore pigtails absolutely indistinguishable from the Manchu queue, except that the front of the head was not shaved; the glossy black or sometimes dark brown hair was parted in the middle, and all strangers on their landing in Corea mistook the wearers for women—who really never appeared in the streets at all, unless very old and poor.

Nothing whatever was known of the private life of the Manchus after the Ming dynasty had chased out the Mongols in 1368. The dearest desire of the Chinese heart was thenceforward to keep all Tartars and Europeans out of sight mind. When, however, the Ming dynasty grew rotten (1620) and the petty Manchu tribe began first to unite all its kinsmen and then to aspire to universal imperial power their rulers had no way of clearly differentiating the "faithful" or renegade Chinese, who assisted them in various ways beyond that of making them adopt the handy Manchu dress and pigtail instead of the complicated "topknots" and puffy sleeves, petticoats, and so on of the Mings. The more Chinese flocked to their banners the more urgent it became to invent some unmistakable means of identification. When at last the Manchus' grand chance came on the suicide of the last Ming Emperor in 1644, Dorkun, the Regent uncle in charge of the Manchu boy Emperor, decided that, all Chinese now being "subjects," they must wear the pigtail at least.

Other sumptuary rules were proclaimed, and amongst other things it was decided to stop female "squeezed feet." But as this last ordinance involved prying into Chinese harem life it was thought better not to insist. All males, however, under pain of death were ordered to adopt the Manchu queue, and also to shave the front of the head entirely, except during periods of mourning. Only in one (then only half-conquered) part of China—the fierce region around Swatow—was this peremptory law in part resisted by adopting the device of wearing black turbans and twisting up the queue beneath; but even then in addressing a mandarin the turbaned individual was obliged always to "drop his hair." To this very day the Swatow seamen and soldiers have tacitly been allowed to hide their pigtails, probably on the broad and sensible ground "de minimis non curat lex." To this very day, too, a polite "boy" who twists his tail up to dust the room speedily "drops it" if his master or a Chinese superior addresses him.

There is only one point about the Manchu and Tartar pigtail on which history is not perfectly clear. The Huns, Turks, Tuyuhun, and others probably adopted plaits because, being "horseback States," they were absent from home on raiding expeditions from Corea to the Volga for months at a time and found the mode convenient. It is probable (though we do not know) that they also shaved the front as the Manchus do, otherwise the mass of plait would have been unwieldy on horseback. This particular point is, however, one of purely academic value, and may be recommended to the consideration of argumentative sinologues who "have no work to do."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Annual Harbour Inspection.

The annual inspection of the Bombay Port Trust came off yesterday afternoon, and as usual the trustees of the Port of Bombay had invited a number of gentlemen, including His Excellency and Staff, His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, members of the Council, members of the Corporation, members of the Improvement Trust and gentlemen representing the commerce and trade of Bombay.

The following trustees were present to receive the guests at the Ballard Pier, where luncheon was provided:—Mr. F. L. Sprott, (Chairman); Mr. Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia; Sir Henry R. E. Procter; the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong; the Hon. Mr. H. A. Greaves; the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; Captain W. Lumsden, C. V. C., R. N.; Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I. C. S.; Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S.; Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo; and Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey.

The trustees and their guests started on inspection after luncheon at 3 o'clock, and as it was not considered possible to inspect both the Suction Dredgers and the New Docks works the Company was divided and the party inspecting the former set of work left the pier at 3 p.m., returning at 5-30. p.m., the party inspecting the Docks Works left by a railway train.

A note was prepared by the Chairman which showed that in framing their estimates of revenue for the current year 1911-12, the Port Trustees, anticipating a falling off in the exports of cotton and cottonseed, budgetted for a decrease of Rs. 2 lakhs compared with the actuals of the previous year. The actual receipts last year were Rs. 86,93,032, and the estimates for the current year were Rs. 84,74,450. The receipts for the period ending 31st December, 1911, indicated that the estimated revenue would be realised, and that the surplus of receipts over expenditure would be about Rs. 9 lakhs. This surplus would be carried to the Revenue Reserve Fund which would then stand at about Rs. 77 lakhs.

With regard to the New Docks, the chairman stated that by December 31st, 1911, seven and a half years after the commencement of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves' Contract, 82 per cent. of the masonry and 76 per cent. of the excavation were completed. All the material for three pairs of Dock gates had been received, and the erection of the storm gates was well forward; the pumps for the Dry Dock had been received. The foundation for 9 transit sheds were completed and the steelwork in the superstructure of six sheds was in hand.

INVITED GUESTS.

The following is a list of gentlemen who accepted invitations to be present:—The Hon. Sir Richard A. Lamb, K. C. I. E.; the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, C.S.I.; the Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison, C. S. I., I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. Justice MacLeod,; the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hoosein Adamji Peerbhoy; Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; Mr. Amroodin Tyebji; Mr. W. C. Anderson; Captain S. Andrews, R. N. R.; Mr. H. A. Armstrong; Mr. A. H. S. Aston; Mr. T. Avery; Mr. R. Aitkin; Mr. C. D. Baker; Commander H. W. Bamber; Mr. Bhimji Kara; Mr. Balvantrao Ramchandra; Capt. C. T. Beaty-Powvall, R. N.; the Hon. Sir James Begbie; Mr. Behramji Nowroji Gamadia; Mr. W. M. Bell; Cav. G. Bettoni; D. Jaafer Bey; Mr. Bhagwandas Madhawdas; Mr. Bhaidas Narottamdas; Mr. Bhapu Mangesh Wagle; Mr. J. Bluck; Mr. R. B. Boman-Behram; Mr. J. A. Brandon; Captain H. M. Bruce, R. N.; Dr. Burjorji P. Karani; Mr. C. L. Burns; Mr. C. H. Byrne; Mr. J. F. Bradbury; Mr. A. E. Baird; Mr. Chhabildas Lukhmidas; Mr. Chaturbhuj Karsondas; Mr. R. Carruthers; Mr. H. F. Charol; Captain A. E. Chatfield, R. N.; Mr. Chatrabhuj Gordhundas; Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji; Lieut.-Col. L. F. Child, I.M.S.; Mr. Chunilal Vijbhucandas; Mr. J. P. Chrystal; Mr. L. Comber; Mr. J. H. Courtois; Mr. P. W. Cresswell; Rao Bahadur Currumsey Damji; Mr. E. S. Cunningham; Mons. M. Cawelier; Mr. J. E. P. Curry; Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal; Major W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S.; Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.; Captain F. Dobson, R.I.M. Mr. E. A. Doran, C.I.E.; Mr. A. G. Daney; Mr. W. W. Drew, I. C. S.; Mr. Dinanath Vinayak Davoolkar; Editor "Akbari Islam"; Editor "Akbari Sowdagar"; Editor "Bombay Gazette"; Editor "Bombay Samachar"; Editor "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Editor "Sanj Vartaman"; Chief Engineer E. J. Ellery, R.I.M.,; Captain A. Ericsen; Mr. John Facheri; Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Mr. P. H. Fitz-Gerald; Mr. W. J. A. Foulkes; Mr. Furdoonji C. Petit; Mr. R. Furugori; Mr. Gerdhandas Ranchordas; Mr. R. H. 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'CUTICURA OINTMENT A SKIN-HEALER'

Writes One Skin-Sufferer. 'I Wish to Bear Testimony to the Wonders of Cuticura Remedies,' says Another. Had Tried All Kinds of Remedies, but to No Purpose. Cuticura Remedies Cured Them.

"I had been a sufferer from dry eczema on my hands for four or five years. They used to crack and bleed, and were very sore. At times they used to itch very much. I tried all kinds of remedies, and received no benefit. At last I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Remedies and purchased some Cuticura Soap and Ointment, also Pills for the blood. I am very pleased to say the first application gave me relief, and one box of Cuticura Ointment cured it. I now use the Soap regularly and the Ointment for other purposes when required, as I think it is a splendid skin-healer." (Signed) Mrs. J. W. Pickstone, 262, Stand Lane, Chapelfield, Radcliffe, Lancs., Eng., Nov. 1, 1909.

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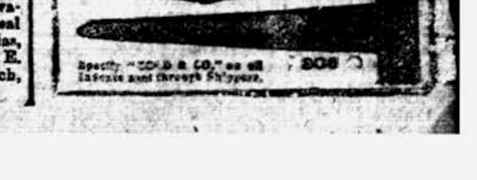

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BY THE WAY.

A CHRISTMAS-BOX FOR FISHERMEN.

America has made a merry Christmas for many a British angler who would otherwise have led what looks like a forlorn existence during the coming holidays. Professor Parker, of Harvard University, has recently been investigating the hearing powers of fishes, and now arrives at the conclusion that they cannot hear the human voice. In future the patient souls who swarm at Christmastide beside the Thames and Lea—whatever the weather—can blamelessly begile the weary days, while waiting for bites that seldom seem to come, by discussing with the occupants of neighbouring punts the most infallible lures for the perverse fish of that particular spot, or by narrating the veracious histories for which they have won world-wide celebrity.

SIR ALFRED WILLS.

Sir Alfred Wills, who retired from the High Court Bench in 1905 after twenty-one years' service has not been idle since he put off the trammels of office, for, in addition to contributing some weighty letters on legal questions to the "Times" he has just brought out a new edition of his father's book on "Circumstantial Evidence," a work packed with many romantic narratives of the detection of crime by some curious piece of evidence. Two cases referred to by Sir Alfred involved the question whether certain documents were forgeries, aud in each it ultimately turned out that a single stroke of the pen afforded an infallible test of their genuineness. With pardonable pride he mentions that this circumstance had escaped the observation of the experts, and that he himself was fortunate enough to discover it.

A CURIOUS LIST.

In a case decided by him nearly twenty years ago Sir Alfred Wills mentioned a curious list that a friend of his had made out. In the course of his legal studies this gentleman made out a list of the many iniquitous things which could be done without bringing the person doing them within any prohibition of the common or statute law; and he had it in mind to publish this singular document in order to show how defective the law was, but he forbore on grounds of public policy to call attention to what people might do without rendering themselves liable to punishment.

THE LATE MR. JOHN BIGELOW.

It is not given to many men to have had a more varied and interesting career than Mr. John Bigelow, whose death was recently announced. In his time Mr. Bigelow had met many men and women of note and in a volume of his Recollections, published some eighteen months ago, he had a good deal to say concerning his impressions of these. Delane Mr. Bigelow met at dinner at W. H. Russell's "Delane" he says, "impressed me by the accuracy of his information on a variety of subjects, by his quickness to apprehend and eagerness to appropriate what seemed true and new in what he heard, and the correctness of his scent, in a rambling conversation, for what is reliable." Dining with Thackeray later, he met Mrs. Charles Dickens, of whom he says: "Mrs. Dickens was not a handsome woman, though stout, hearty, and matronly; there was something a little doubtful about her eye, and I thought her endowed with a temper that might be very violent when roused though not easily rousable."

SOME OTHER NOTABILITIES.

Mr. Bigelow was present in Edinburgh when Mr. Gladstone was installed as Lord Rector of the University. It was then he heard the great Dr. Guthrie preach. "His rhetoric was very fine; I thought it the best I had then ever heard in the pulpit." On his return to London he met Lord Lytton and Disraeli. "Bulwer looked older than I had imagined him, and his skin and eyes betrayed impaired health." Disraeli's face interested but did not please him. Of the "People's Tribune," whom he also met at dinner, he wrote: Mr. Bright's head and face betokened strength of will, independence, and a capacity to execute all he can conceive"; but he considered him "far from being either as wise or as useful a man as Cobden." With Cobden Mr. Bigelow was on very friendly terms, and when he died he spoke of him as "the world's greatest benefactor."

MR. GLADSTONE AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

When in London Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow were invited to the Queen's Drawing Room, but they were not much impressed. On that occasion Mr. Bigelow "studied Gladstone carefully." At a subsequent date he writes of him: "His appearance is eminently prepossessing. He has a fine figure, rather spare without being thin, and a bilious, nervous temperament, so admirably blended that it is difficult to say which element predominates, for while his eyes are black and sparkle like jet, his hair is only dark—in his youth it might have been quite light. Though still a comparatively young man, however,—he is just fity-one—the deep lines of his face, not to speak of the thinning of the hair upon the top of his head, show that he has led a laborious and thoughtful life." Queen Victoria he describes as "a very short woman with a dumpy figure, though erect, no grace of outline," but the Princess Alice he thought "pretty and fascinating."

THE LATE SIGNOR RANDEGGER.

Signor Randegger, the famous singing master whose death has just been announced, had a great partiality for American pupils. "Not," he once said, "that I think that their voices are better in themselves. But Americans have so much more 'go'—as pupils they are so much more enthusiastic; they understand and act upon everything one tells them with greater eagerness and intelligence. There are plenty of good voices among the English people but as pupils I find them, with a few exceptions more or less cold and self-conscious. I am speaking, mark you, of people of English birth—the Scotch and the Irish and the Welsh are very different. I have been an adjudicator several times at the Welsh Eisteddfods, and have always been delighted with the enthusiasm shown there, and it has been just the same with the Welsh pupils I have had." While Signor Randegger considered that there are few fine singers of English birth, he had nothing but the highest praise for the orchestras in this country.

AMERICAN LIMPETS AND BRITISH OYSTERS.

One delicacy that figures prominently in Christmas [illegible] at home appear to be seriously imperilled. The [illegible] hot summer was the best on record for oyster [illegible], but the beds on the Essex coast that produce [illegible] prized Colchester natives are being invaded by American "slipper limpets." These undesirable aliens came to the East coast on the hull of an American ship, and as according to Frank Buckland "everything that has a mouth will eat an oyster," they quickly settled on the oyster beds of Essex and Kent, which they seem in no hurry to leave. Instructions have just been issued directing dredgers and other fishermen to deposit all "slipper limpets" they catch far above high-water mark—to prevent them breeding—but some time must elapse before the pests can be exterminated.

ABOUT CORONATION BONFIRES.

A unique publication is the "Book of the Coronation Bonfires," which Canon Rawnsley has edited, and which is published by Messrs. Thurnam and Sons, of Carlisle. The scheme when first suggested was warmly taken up, and, though many bonfires did not report themselves, the Committee in their final report were able to enumerate 2,548, which nearly 2,000 were in England and the remainder in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Channel Islands. The largest number of fires counted from any one point was seen from the Mendip Hills, where more than 200 were counted; 142 were counted from Broadway, in Worcestershire, and 132 were seen from the Malvern Beacon.

THE SHAPES AND SIZES OF THE FIRES.

The numerous photographs of the unlit bonfires which find a place in the publication reveal an extraordinary variety of shapes and sizes. One was mainly composed of old boats reared back to back, some were like haycocks, and some like church towers; Malvern had rectangular building of planks, and Loughrigg a bushy mass of branches. Whitehaven bear everything in height with 103ft., while at another place the fire was lit by a match 100ft. long! The fires were fairly distributed over the four divisions of the Kingdom. Among the counties Devonshire is easily first with 276 bonfires, Yorkshire second with 163, and Derbyshire third with 81. Argyllshire headed the Scottish counties with 62.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

M. Maurice Dekobra has been applying to some of the leading comic writers in Europe for a definition of humour, and the article into which he has woven their replies makes entertaining reading in the number of "La Revue" for the first half of the month. Of course none of the definitions is satisfactory. Humour is too elusive and subtle a spirit for definition and is not to be caught, even as the soul of Onuphrius was by the mage, "between two brushes." Some of the writers accordingly fall back upon describing the humourist, and, even so, it is apparent that there are two different conceptions of humour in their minds. One set of writers are for limiting it to its manifestations in irony and satire, the other would limit it to what is called "pure humour." Thus M. Dekobra warns us that the humourist is not a mere "funny man"; "he is a sage who consciously sets himself to destroy our illusions, having first dispelled his own, and who, to prove the relativity of all things, saddens our gaiety and enlivens our sadness." Mr. Courtney distinguishes wit, as the effervescence of a light character, from humour which belongs "to a more morose and sometimes a deeper temperament," and is often only the manifestation of a high strong sensibility. On the other hand, a Swedish contributor says: "The humourist is always contented with existence; he cannot therefore be a pessimist. He smiles benevolently at all that life offers him of grotesque. His motives are exclusively good, his intentions also. He does not indulge in satire or irony, he penetrates and pardons." Mark Twain offers the purest conception of humour of this sort.

A WIDER INTERPRETATION.

Now usage has sanctioned the application in a rough way of the word humour to satire and irony, but there is a certain technical advantage in limiting it to humour pure and simple. The distinction is an easy one. The humourist raises the laugh for the laugh's sake, whereas with the satirist it is only a means to an end, the end being the criticism and laceration of the object of his antipathy. Thus in the couplet in "Hudibras" which describes people who

> Compound for sins they are inclined to
> By damning those they have no mind to.

Butler does make a very effectual bid for the reader's laugh, but it is only in order to enlist his sympathy in condemning a certain order of Puritan character. Similarly Swift, in "Sid Hamet's Rod":—

> Sid's rod was slender, white and tall,
> Which oft he used to fish withal;
> A place was fastened to the hook,
> And many score of gudgeons took;
> Yet still, so happy was his fate,
> He caught his fish and sav'd his bait.

This is joyously funny, but Swift would have reckoned he had failed if the reader's laugh did not glance from the witticism to the person of Godolphin. Those instances may remind us that the affinity of satire is with wit rather than with humour. Of the latter geniality is of the very essence. It is, as Mr. Zangwill says "the smile upon the face of wisdom."

A NOTABLE FRENCH AUTHOR.

M. Joseph Bedier, to whom has been awarded this year the Prix Gobert, is not now for the first time honoured by the Academy. His book on the Fabliaux was "crowned," and in 1894 won the Prix Marcellin Guerin; in 1900, his "Roman de Tristan et Iseult" was also laureated, and now, after thinking about it for two years, the Academy has recognised his two volumes on "Les Legendes Epiques." That works, as M. Thurean-Dangin intimated in the speech in which he announced the year's prizes, develops a new theory of the original of the Chansons de Gestes. M. Bedier had to begin with accepting a prevalent opinion that those epics had pre-existed as ballades and narratives, of which indeed, they were amplifications. Researches, however on the cycle, that centers in the person of William of Orange, Count of Toulouse, led him to change his mind. He discovered that in the abbey in which that hero, turned monk, was reported to have died there had existed in the eleventh and twelfth centuries Latin narratives of his life bearing resemblances to the epics sufficiently striking to suggest relationship. Then the question how the jongleurs, who were of the North, could have access to matter preserved in an abbey in the South of France answered itself in a surprising way. It turned out that other religious houses had had similar narratives, and when upon the map M. Bedier had connected them with a pencil he found that the line traced the old Roman road that had at that time led straight through France to the shrine of St. James of Compostello. Now crowds of pilgrims would pass along that way, including men from the North, accompanied by jongleurs, who would sing at the halting places. The jongleurs had fraternised with the monks, who had told them the legend of William and thus furnished them with new matter for their minstrelsy. The reason suggested why William of Orange should be so popular a hero along this route in particular is that the pilgrims, being about to entry a partly Moorish country, would be animated by something of the Crusading spirit and would thus be in sympathy with one who was a great hammer of the infidel.

A GLIMPSE ACROSS THE AGES.

Those who were charmed at the Royal Institution by the lectures of Professor Sollas some years ago and who have studied to their pleasure and profit his delightful articles on "Palaeolithic Races and their Modern Representatives" will hasten by hook or by crook to possess themselves of his "Ancient Hunters." For the new volume is no "gallymafry of diverse articles," as Montaigne might say, but a careful and judicious survey "of the vast store of fact which have rewarded during the last half-century the labours of investigators into the early history of Man." We have nothing in the language covering the same ground. As far as possible the author has included all that was known up to 1910 but chance has brought it about that there is already reason for revising the conclusion that "we cannot claim to have discovered any decisive evidence for the existence of man in times previous to the Great Ice Age." In one of those "Causeries du Lundi" in which Sir Ray Lankester so pleasantly discourses from his easy chair, there is a graphic account of Mr. Reid Moir's discoveries around Ipswich. In the undisturbed basement bed of the Red Crag, he found implements unlike those previously known. He gives "irrefragable proof" that these implements were actually carried off the land by an ice-sheet, and deposited in the earliest layers of the Red Crag deposit. And he finally concludes that they are pre-Crag implements, "were made before the glacial conditions set in, and are quite unlike those found in the river gravels." So that the new find takes us back for the antiquity of man at least half a million years. As for "the raging vortex of the eolith controversy," as Professor Sollas describes it, there is little doubt that the theory that these rude chipped flints are pre-glacial and of human origin must be relegated to the limbo of "exploded hypotheses." Thanks to the Abbe Breuil, it can be shown that these flints "owe their formation to movements of the strata as they settle under pressure of the soil." So the period of the open mind as far as the eoliths are concerned is over. The "ancient hunters" are the palaeolithic men. At first the only information we gain as to our primitive predecessors is from the implements they have left behind them. But when we reach the Mousterian Age we, as it were, "enter a clearing, where we make acquaintance with the man himself, witness his feasts around his hearth, and contemplate the last ceremonies that attend him to his grave." So here we find the hunters of the Mousterian Age from "dark forgetfulness released," big-brained men, on a higher plane than the Australian aborigines, who are the Mousterians of the Antipodes and a survival from Mousterian times. In the chapter on the Aurignacian Age we come to the birth of the fine arts, and these lavishly illustrated sections conclude with a discussion of the inferences to be drawn from the remarkable kinship of the paintings of this age and those of the Bushmen. Professor Sollas is a sure and cautious guide in all cases where judgments are conflicting, and his caution increases with the attractiveness of the brilliant and much-desired result. For instance, he warns the reader that "if we can find an existing race which may fairly be regarded as the lineal descendants of the Magdalenians, we shall have connected together two dissevered ends in human history, thus linking together by a simple explanation the fate of one race and the origin of another; but the very consciousness of our desire for continuity must warn us against too facile an acceptance of testimony."

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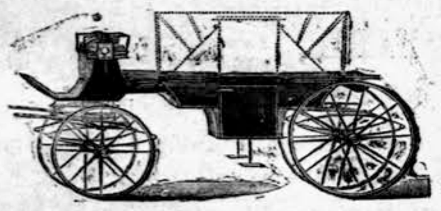

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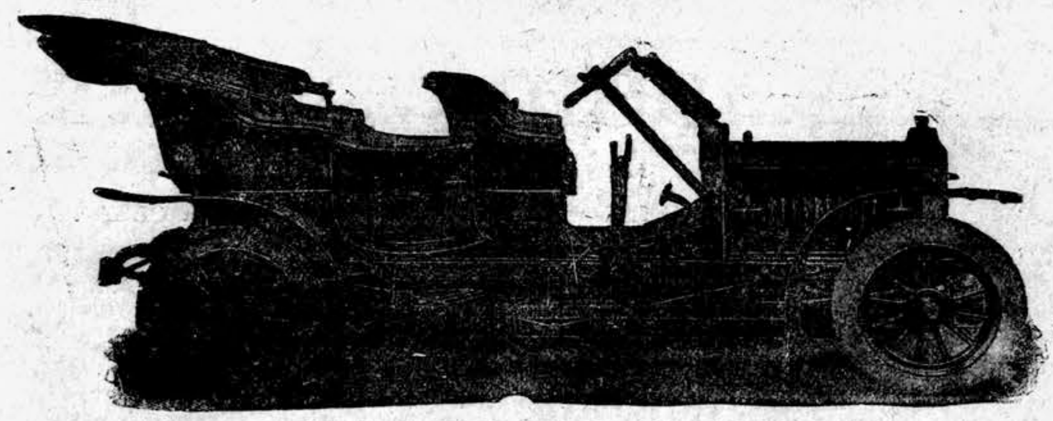

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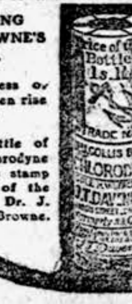

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